

Alabama College Mourns Death Of Famed 'Dr. Scott'

MONTEVALLO, Ala. — The purple and gold flag of Alabama College was at half mast Saturday in recognition of the death of the institution's oldest employe in point of service.

The man whose loss is grieved by the entire college community was Alex Scott, 63, Negro head janitor, who came to Alabama College 37 years ago during the administration of Dr. Francis Marion Peterson. He continued in the administrations of Dr. Thomas W. Palmer, Dr. O. C. Carmichael, and Dr. A. F. Harman.

Because of his long service faculty members addressed Alex affectionately as "Dr. Scott." They were saying Saturday he had achieved just about all the respect and admiration that a man in the professional ranks might hope for.

Last Spring the college journalism class interviewed Alex. One student described him as a small, pleasant-looking man, with twinkling eyes and a sparsely covered head. He always dresses in a black or navy suit.

He was quoted as saying: "The girls and teachers have changed an awful lot since I came here 37 years ago. They're smarter and brighter than they used to be."

Somebody asked him his favorite recreation and Alex replied proudly: "Church and Sunday school. I'm the oldest deacon."

Funeral arrangements have not been completed, but Alex will be buried at Gallion, his old home, near Demopolis.

COLLEGE COLORS LOWERED

Death of 63-Year-Old Caretaker for White Alabama Girls' School, Brings Gloom to Campus.

MONTEVALLO, Ala., July 27 — (Special) — Classes were suspended and the college colors were lowered to half-mast here Monday at Alabama College, a faculty members and young women students, paid final tribute at the impressive funeral ceremonies, to the late Alex Scott, 63, for 37 years senior caretaker at the States college for women. He died suddenly, of a heart attack, as he went about directing his corps of assistants late Saturday afternoon, and his passing cast a pall of sadness over the entire campus throughout the week-end. Notices of his death, with comment on his long and honorable service for the college, and the widespread affection in which he was held, appeared in every daily paper in the State, several of which carried editorial tributes to his memory.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
June 26, 1939

Watering Troughs Still Needed . Richmond still maintains more than a score of ancient "and time-honored" watering troughs, according to a reporter in The Times-Dispatch. Illustrating his story are three striking pictures, one of a little Negro boy drinking from a trough of another design, and one of a dog drinking from still another trough. The Advertiser, for one, hopes that the watering trough will never entirely disappear from the American scene. It is a friendly symbol of comfort and pleasure, and there are still many creatures that need free watering places, among them the birds.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
November 20, 1939

City Builds Rest Rooms For Negro Visitors

After years of delay, Eufaula today will complete two rest rooms for colored persons — one for men and the other for women. Both are located in the rear of the city jail and markers pointing to them will be placed this afternoon. Councilman George H. Dent stated that two other rooms would be built farther uptown.

This service on the part of the city will no doubt be greatly appreciated by hundreds of negroes who come here each week to do their trading.

Fast Train Held An Hour As Negro Bears Baby Girl

Two-day-old Azalea O'Neal will have quite a story to tell her grandchildren some day.

It will be the story of her birth on a train—a train that waited a whole hour while a doctor and two on-the-scene midwives made the delivery.

12-8-39
It happened at 5:23 a.m. Wednesday, when the southbound Louisville & Nashville Train No. 1 made its regular stop at Decatur.

Conductor J. M. Aaron had called ahead to have an ambulance meet the train, but the ambulance wasn't there. Then he contacted E. L. Antwine, night chief dispatcher in Birmingham. Mr. Antwine said to hold the train in Decatur until the baby was born.

And so Dr. F. L. Chenault, Decatur physician, assisted by two Negro women from Powderly, delivered the tiny baby girl to Lucile O'Neal, 16-year-old Negro, as she lay in one of the train coaches. It was a premature birth, the doctor said.

The mother was en route from Detroit to visit relatives at 1900 Avenue B, Birmingham. She named the baby "Azalea" after the train.

Delayed an hour, the train reached Birmingham at 8:30 a.m., instead of the customary 7:30. An ambulance was at the station to take the mother to Hillman Hospital for further treatment. R. C. Goad, L. & N. police inspector, himself brought the baby from the train in a wicker basket, then he sent the two midwives home to Powderly in a cab.

Firemen Work Four Hours To Rescue Ala. Farmer From Deadly Quicksand

Caught While Digging Well, Birden Lampley Had Sunk Until Sand Reached His Nostrils Before Help Arrived—Oil Drum Used in Rescue.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19—After four hours of continuous effort by members of the City Fire Department, Birden Lampley, a farmer residing five miles out on the Jackson Ferry Road, was saved from certain death in quicksand that trapped him while he was cleaning out a well near his home, Thursday afternoon.

Responding to his cries for help and realizing the necessity for prompt action, his wife ran a mile across fields to the nearest telephone and called the police department. The call was immediately relayed to the fire chief who dispatched a special crew to the scene in a light truck.

The firemen found Lampley almost completely submerged in the quicksand, which had crept to within a few inches of his nostrils and was slowly rising. The well was small and when a rope had been lowered it was found only one man at a time would descend.

A large bucket was procured, lowered, filled with sand and withdrawn as rapidly as possible, but this method was too slow—the sand was still gaining. Something had to be done and done quickly if Lampley's life was to be saved. While the fireman on the end of the rope scooped sand away from the trapped victim's face, there was a hurried consultation among those above.

Suddenly the man on the rope was drawn quickly upward. In a few minutes he was back with an oil drum from which both ends had been knocked out. Placing the steel cylinder about Lampley's head he pressed it into the sand as far as he could. Slowly and laboriously, the firemen, taking turns, began removing the sand from inside the steel cylinder by bucketsful. Gradually, inch by inch, Lampley emerged from the imprisoning sand. Finally, when the edge of the cylinder was almost level with the outside sand he was pulled free and, with a rope tied about him beneath his armpits, was drawn to safety.

Jasper, Ala., Advertiser
August 3, 1939

Aged Negro Sets Example Cooperation

Representatives of state division of forestry have had splendid cooperation in getting property owners to donate land as sites for the seven new fire control towers to be built in Walker County, but none can top that of Arthur Ford, aged negro living near Coal alley. His worldly possessions consist of seven acres of ground and a small house. Surveys showed that the best site for the fire tower in that section of the county happened to be on Arthur Ford's seven acres. He is not able to read and had heard nothing about the proposed fire towers but when the plan was explained to him by District Forester Sam Murphy he gladly consented to give one and one-half acres of his land and helped Mr. Murnhy make the survey.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939
IMPROVEMENT OF

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

Richmond, Va. News-Leader

January 25, 1939

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENTS.

What are some of the contributions the Negro has made to America?—L. T. W., Ozeana.

An excellent pamphlet called "America's Tenth Man," by Robert B. Eleazer, is published by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga. Sample copies may be obtained free of charge. This mentions George Carver, a professor of Tuskegee Institute, who, as an agricultural chemist, has developed hundreds of products. Matthew A. Henson was with Commodore Robert E. Peary in his discovery of the North Pole and in seven other Peary expeditions. Elijah McCoy, Detroit inventor, has taken out about sixty patents in America and ten in Europe. The universally used lubricating cup for machinery was one of his inventions. Long before the War Between the States, Norbert Rilleaux, a Louisiana Negro, invented the vacuum pan which revolutionized sugar refining, and J. S. Matzeliger devised the shoe-lasting machine which is now in universal use. Altogether, thousands of patents have been issued to Negro inventors. Among Negro educators have been James Aggrey, Mary McLeod Bethune, Nannie Burroughs. Negroes have fought gallantly in United States wars and have carried on mission work in many lands.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
February 19, 1939

Brotherhood Week

Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, "for justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews," will be observed in more than 1,000 communities in the country during the week beginning today and ending next Sunday.

However there was a worth-while Week this seems to be one. In a time when racial and religious hatreds are flaming to a pitch reminiscent of the Middle Ages; when rumors have it that efforts are being made to pump new blood into the happily moribund Ku Klux Klan by reviving the Hooded Order's former anti-Jewish agitation—this effort to achieve friendship and tolerance among the divergent creeds comes like a breath of fresh, clean, outdoor air into an overheated, smoky room.

We are glad to give space here to the Conference's exposition of its aims and objectives:

The growth of totalitarianism abroad, both fascist and communist, makes it particularly appropriate that this year's observance of Brotherhood Week, under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, should be devoted to the theme, "Democracy and Freedom." America has more to fear from the propaganda of subversive elements from within than from attacks by any outside nation or group. The United States can perform its most useful service to civilization by making democracy work here. We must repudiate all theories of hatred. The American population includes the descendants of forty Old World nations, people of all racial strains, followers of every great living religion. If we allow hate and rumor mongers to set group against group, we are lost.

Strife between Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, was introduced by more than one subversive organizer in Europe, who wanted to get factions fighting among themselves, that they might step in to dictate over all. American democracy needs mutual trust and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews. That is the message of Brotherhood Week.

A great deal of propaganda is being spread in both South and North America to weaken the faith of Americans in democracy and freedom. This propaganda takes its most vicious form in a libelous campaign against particular racial and religious groups. Sometimes this propaganda is disseminated under high-sounding

and patriotic phrases. It is, however, completely un-American, and its objective, far from being patriotic, is to foist totalitarian principles upon the people of this country. This propaganda of prejudice and hatred is not the spontaneous reaction of decent Americans; it is a carefully organized, well-financed, unscrupulous campaign to break down traditional American concepts of tolerance, religious freedom, justice and fair play. Any attempt to blame a single group for economic ills, political situations or ideological systems is vicious, unscrupulous and without any basis in fact. Such attempts will be rejected by every decent American no matter what his faith or political leanings or economic status.

America must, and will, set an example to the world by rejecting all doctrines of hatred, and by making goodwill and cooperation among all faiths, classes and groups a reality.

George Washington, whose birthday is February 22, had in his first American army men of many nationalities—Protestants, Catholics and Jews. They all loved their country. Each sacrificed for the common good; all worked together for their common country—E Pluribus Unum.

The United States of America must be united in support of democracy and the free expression of the human spirit, no matter how much these concepts are trampled upon in other countries.

Brotherhood Week should be made a period of soul-searching and heart-searching by every American in every community, an occasion for discarding prejudices, and a period of reconstruction to the principles of liberty and democracy and cooperation for the common good.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK -BROTHERHOOD DAY

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
February 23, 1939

National Brotherhood Day Is Endorsed Here

A local women's committee composed of Mrs. MacDuff Turner, chairman; Mrs. L. Becker, Sr., Mrs. W. Meyerson, and Mrs. S. Shapiro, met yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock on the mezzanine floor of the Franklin hotel, to discuss the preparations for a nation-wide observance of "Brotherhood Day," sponsored by the Women's National Advisory committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. This is an annual event during the week of Washington's birthday.

Mrs. MacDuff Turner opened the discussion by reading a pamphlet sent to her by Mrs. Bangs, chairman of women's committee, of Washington, D. C. This pamphlet gave a brief history of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which had its inception in a message mailed to a member of Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, signed by Charles Evans Hughes and S. Parkes Cadman. The conference has enlisted the support of eminent Americans, Mr. Owen D. Young and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt have accepted membership in the advisory council. The aim and purpose of the organization is to create harmony and friendship in our national social life, through adult education in its highest form, in the place of hate, bigotry, and misunderstanding.

The assembled members of the committee discussed the following aspects of Brotherhood Day: Its meaning, its motive, its message to our people, the method of presenting this method to the thinking public, need of cooperation between radio, schools, churches, newspapers, and clubs, etc., in presenting this message to the public.

All over America, on Brotherhood Day, Americans who wish their country to be forever free to pursue those principles set forth in our Constitution, are meeting together in banquets, discussion groups, meetings, to dedicate this day and the ensuing days to a deeper realization of the brotherhood of all, of whatever faith. The ladies of the committee assembled, heartily endorsed the work of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, and resolved to put the work before the people of Spartanburg. Although, there will be no particular program given in Spartanburg celebrating the day, publicity has been given in the newspaper, and Spar-

tanburg lends her moral support to this worthy cause.

The women, led by Mrs. MacDuff Turner, recited the "Good Will Pledge", which, known as the "Ten Commandments of Good Will", and designed as a "protest against every manifestation of racial and religious prejudice" were prepared for the National Conference of Christians and Jews by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, a secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The pledge follows:

1. I will respect all men and women regardless of their race or religion.
2. I will protect and defend my neighbor and my neighbor's children against the ravages of racial or religious bigotry.
3. I will exemplify in my own life the spirit of goodwill and understanding.
4. I will challenge the philosophy of racial superiority by whomsoever it may be proclaimed, whether they be kings, dictators or demagogues.
5. I will not be misled by the lying propaganda of those who seek to set race against race or nation against nation.
6. I will refuse to support any organization that has for its purpose the spreading of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-Protestantism.
7. I will establish comradeship with all those who seek to exalt the spirit of love and reconciliation throughout the world.
8. I will attribute to those who differ from me the same degree of sincerity that I claim for myself.
9. I will uphold the civil rights and religious liberties of all citizens and groups whether I agree with them or not.
10. I will do more than live; let live, I will live and help live.

It was resolved that a letter be sent to the secretary of the National Conference at Washington, D. C., stating the action taken by the committee in Spartanburg.

Following further discussion, the assembled committee adjourned. They will present reports to their respective church groups, and will make plans for a more elaborate celebration next year.

Race Superiority Myth Seen as Attack Upon Truth

**Dr. Louis Mendoza
Is Brotherhood
Day Speaker**

**Pleads For More
Interracial
Understanding**

"It may be a prophecy of a day to come when men of all races and colors will unit for the highest good of the human race." Thus spoke Dr. Sparks W. Milton, pastor of Freeman Baptist Church, in presenting Dr. Louis D. Mendoza as the Brotherhood Day speaker Sunday afternoon.

He had just referred to the unique service, sponsored by the Inter-Racial Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, and attended by "men and women of so many races."

Dr. Milton presided; the invocation was given by the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Bowling, colored; the scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Sidney Kwang, Chinese minister, and the address was delivered by Dr. Mendoza, Jewish rabbi. The church was crowded to capacity.

"I know of no better way to establish right relations between white and colored people than for the responsible leaders of both to seek the corrective and the preventive means through the eradication of ignorance," declared Dr. Mendoza, in an address which held the audience spellbound.

"That result can only be accomplished through the long way of education—the hard way. The results are difficult to see, but unless we travel on that road we shall never reach our goal."

This education should take into consideration the psychological facts involved, he said. "White people and colored people are susceptible to the facts of their experiences." White people, by reason of a superior feeling, may fall into a patronizing attitude to which colored people would react with morbid sensitiveness, developing an inferiority complex.

"We have set ourselves to one of the most difficult tasks of all times, hardly less difficult than the

changing of human nature.

"What we do not know we fear; what we fear we hate; and what we hate we treat that way."

Dr. Mendoza deplored the doctrine of a super-race so prevalent in some parts of the world. He declared that scientists had not been able to define race, much less a superior race, and that every group of people have superior potentialities.

"This doctrine," he said, "is not only an attack upon the Semitic race, not only an attack upon the Negro race, not only an attack upon the Mongol race, it is attack upon truth."

Pleading for more inter-racial understanding in Norfolk he said: "Never has our troubled society been so desperately in need of such assemblies as this, preaching good will one to another."

NEGROES HAVE BEEN FAITHFUL

By Noble Y. Beall

NEGROES have been faithful to their country, to its laws, its traditions, its ideals, its institutions, its developments. They have put into our commonwealth many things. They have contributed physical labor, music, humor, and placidity of disposition, all of which are invaluable. *Globe*

The South would not be what it is today without these precious possessions brought to it and inculcated into its very life by the Negroes. All of these things have grown out of and have been contributed by a quality of mind and heart, which the Negroes possess perhaps of a unique type and to an unusual degree. The quality of all these may best be characterized by one word "faithfulness." *7-14-39*

The Negroes have been and are today faithful to white people. It has been pointed out many times that during the War Between the States the Negroes left in charge of the plantations, women and children, and all the possessions, never once betrayed the trust, though the war was being fought to keep them slaves and they knew it. There never has been, certainly in this country and perhaps not in any country in the world, another instance of such sincere, sacrificial fidelity. Many interesting are the stories told of personal individual cases of loyalty and fidelity. *Madison*

Some of the richest spiritual experiences of white Christians have come out of their contact with Negroes who knew and loved and served the Lord Jesus Christ. Some of our people wave all this aside and call it simply a relic of the African mind. Many who have watched sympathetically the development among Negroes know that it is due to the capacity of the Negro to co-operate with others who may even for a time seem to them to be inconsistent and neglectful. *7-14-39*

A MARVEL OF MISSIONS

It is one of the marvels of all missionary history that the Negroes have responded to the Gospel message at the hands of people who have in many instances wrongfully treated them. It seems that in every way the Negroes have proven themselves worthy of our confidence, sympathy, co-operation and help. They have responded to what we have done, they have developed their own churches, associations, conventions, institutions and work.

And yet there are millions of them who have not been won to Christ. There is much to be done in training their leadership. There is the great, difficult problem of our relationship with them to be worked out.

The Negro race has made much progress since their emancipation from slavery more than seventy-five years ago. Part of the progress is due to the efforts made by friendly white people, but most of it is due to the faithfulness of the Negroes themselves to the things which are high and holy. During this period illiteracy has been decreased from ninety per cent down to about sixteen per cent. Negroes have acquired some \$2,500,000,000 worth of property. The Negro

GENERAL

death rate has been greatly lowered. Their moral, educational and religious standards have steadily risen. A well trained, capable Negro leadership has emerged which has made education, science, business, invention, literature, music, drama and religion parts of the Negro's own cultural pattern.

There remains much to be accomplished. The Negroes, the largest racial group in the South, still suffer untold economic handicaps. These serve as a drag upon our whole social order. Not alone do the Negroes suffer, but all people suffer, whether they be white or colored. A people cannot treat another people unjustly without suffering proportionately, at least in spiritual matters. *Globe*

During all these years that we have been doing missionary work, Southern Baptists have said over and over that we acknowledge our responsibility to the Negroes. We have passed from one to three resolutions each year for more than ninety years expressing our sense of responsibility and proclaiming our purpose to help them. But we have not accepted the responsibility in the same light and made provisions for the work on the same basis, as we have that of other types of missions work.

MISSIONS NEEDED IN EDUCATION

There is need for more missionary work in the field of education. Many of the leading denominations of the United States are doing a worthy part by the Negroes of their faith in this field. We are doing more than we have ever done, but we are on the bottom of the list in comparison with other great denominations.

In public education the South is still far behind in educating the Negro child. We as Baptists have no direct responsibility in this matter, but there is no escaping our indirect responsibility. There is hardly to be found a single school board in the country but what some Baptist is serving on it; there is hardly to be found a single one but what the Baptists of the city, county or state have much to do in controlling it. To whatever extent this may be true, Baptists are responsible for the existing conditions.

In addition to aiding in the education of Negro preachers we owe something to the hundreds of Negro children who might be aided in and through the public schools of the states, counties and cities.—Home Missions. —Union Review.

We have several times written, many times said, that colored people are not good, all white people not bad, that all friends of the colored man are not in the North, all enemies not in the South. In short, that "the devil is not as black as painted." *Union*

These sober reflections, in the midst of the summer's most generous display of its sun's warmth, is caused by an editorial which we reproduce on this page. It is the product of the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, one of the most influential journals in the South, one of the greatest, intellectually, in this country. Read it—"Magnanimity Takes A Vacation"—and realize, "There are still men in Denmark." *7-13-39* Dabney.

Betterment Of Race Relations Is Seen

ATLANTA, GA., July 25.—(P)—Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, 68-year-old negro president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., said today he had found the sixth annual congress of the Baptist World Alliance had "added greatly to the betterment of race relations."

Starting as a school teacher in rural Texas country in 1892, Dr. Williams entered the ministry in his younger years and for the last 17 years has headed a negro group he said brought into affiliation 90 per cent of all negro Baptists in America.

For 23 years after leaving pastorate in Dallas and Fort Worth the aged negro leader has been pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago, said to be the largest Protestant Baptist Church in the world, which at one time had a membership of 12,000. At present, Dr. Williams said, the membership is 9,260.

"The racial question is showing great improvement daily," asserted Dr. Williams, who was born in Ettaula, Ala., is married and has one son who is studying for the ministry in Bishop College, at Marshall, Texas.

"I think," he continued, "the race situation will be settled through religion and the practice of it more so than through any other agency or institution. This congress has added a lot to race relationship."

Referring to certain incidents that brought before the congress the question of race segregation and resulted in the removal of seating placards, Dr. Williams said:

"For any and all regrettable occurrences here, proper persons and sources have made amicable adjustments."

Racial Distinction

The senior and young people's departments of St. Mark Methodist church, in the report on Youth Crusade Week, placed their finger upon the most perplexing economic problem in the south of today when they said the negro suffers because of racial discrimination.

In considering this report, however, there is one vital fact which should always be kept in mind. The Youth Crusade report is dealing with racial discrimination, not racial distinction; they are two totally separate things.

Racial distinction is proper, desirable and recognized both in federal and states' laws. It provides for that demarcation between the races which must exist if the two are to live amicably in the same communities. Racial distinction provides there shall be no intermingling of the blood of the two races and recognizes the propriety of social separateness, such as separate schools and separate railroad coaches.

The late President Harding expressed the ideal of racial distinction when he said "the two races should have the same rights, but need not enjoy them in each other's company."

Present day practical considerations render that ideal, however, merely something to be hoped for, some day.

The conditions against which the Youth Crusade protests, however, come under the heading of racial discrimination, which is altogether a different thing. The injustice of racial discrimination rebounds against the white citizens just as seriously, if not more so, than against the negroes themselves.

It is racial discrimination which results in wretched and insanitary housing conditions for so many negroes. It is racial discrimination which denies the negro child educational opportunity even approximating that of the white child. It is racial discrimination which, in too many instances, results in the negro defendant, in court, being considered guilty until he proves his innocence, whereas the white defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. It is racial discrimination that brings the negro, guilty of misdemeanor, six months on the chain gang, whereas, the white man, equally guilty, receives a nominal fine and a judicial reprimand.

It is these, and other conditions of similar

stripe, that bring to the doors of the white south such undesirable offspring as disease, widespread crime and the worst homicide record of the civilized world. It is such conditions that keep the negro, in large degree, a heavy social and economic burden upon the shoulders of the south. It is for such conditions that the Youth Crusade report of St. Mark church asks and seeks a remedy.

The true south will, rightfully, always insist upon proper and adequate racial distinction, but that same true south, with its inherent understanding of the negro and its proverbial love of fair play and justice, will be the first to seek an end to racial discrimination.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
November 22, 1939

SOUTH MUST DROP CASTE AND CLASS, ROTARY IS TOLD

Illiteracy and Homicide Rate Are Black Eyes of the Section, Dr. Raper Says

The South must first eliminate its social problems if it is to make progress toward solution of its economic and social problems.

This idea was offered Tuesday by Dr. Arthur Raper, sociologist, in an address before the Augusta Rotary Club.

"We talk of brotherly love and then let him starve to death," he asserted. "We say every man should have an equal chance, but practice the policy of every man for himself."

"We must live our democracy in a practical bread-and-butter way or we will soon find ourselves marching behind a Hitler, Mussolini, or Stalin."

A former professor at Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, Dr. Raper is now doing research in the problems of the Southern negro for the Carnegie Foundation.

The basic evil of the South's social order is its high rate of illiteracy, he asserted.

"We have the highest illiteracy rate of any nation on earth," he said. "I know that if the Swede can learn to read and write, and if the Japs and negroes in New York can do the same, it can be done in the South."

EAT OFF FINE LINEN WITH KNIVES AND FORKS

"Our Southern people are a responsible people who are yearning and eager for an education. Georgians who 'eat off fine linen with silver knives and forks' and complain that too much is given to relief don't know what they are talking about," Dr. Raper said.

"Our relief in Georgia is not good enough to treat a man decently," he continued, "and many white workers

are displacing negroes because their jobs are better.

"As a result more negroes are placed on relief and their wage scale becomes the white wage scale."

This is proven, he said, in the increase of white tenant farmers and decrease of negro tenants since 1900.

"Tenant farming with all its poverty and pellagra is better than relief," Dr. Raper asserted.

This downward displacement of labor has been accompanied by violence.

MURDER RATE HIGHER THAN THAT OF NEW YORK

"The murder rates among white people in Georgia is higher than for all races and nationalities in New York," he pointed out.

"We are pretty careless about life in the South. We think it hasn't much particular value."

Before the South can solve all its social problems it must first reorganize its agriculture because it is largely dependent on farming, he continued.

"Cotton is doomed in Georgia," he added. "There's no way to grow cotton by hand and compete with the machine production methods west of the Mississippi."

"We can continue to grow cotton, but as long as we do our standard of living will go down."

GEORGIANS MUST STOP MILLS TRANSITION

Georgians must also take steps to stop the transition of cotton mills to still lower wage areas.

"During the past few years there has been a movement to encourage cotton mills to locate in southern Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas."

"This has been a natural development because the Piedmont area brought them from New England and it brought them from Great Britain."

Dr. Raper was introduced by Rev. John Hines, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

GENERAL

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
January 5, 1939

DR. SIKES HEADS BODY TO COLLECT CHINESE RELIEF

Clemson, Jan. 4 (AP).—Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson college, announced today he had accepted the South Carolina chairmanship of the church committee for China relief, a national organization of which Harper Sibley, former head of the U. S. chamber of commerce, is chairman.

Dr. John L. Hunter of Due West, state representative of the committee, announced that W. D. Nixon of the state education department had been named vice-chairman and that Dr. K. W. Green, dean of the state college for negroes at Orangeburg, had been chosen director of organization among negro churches and colleges.

The committee, a creation of the Foreign Missionary Conference of North America, has as its purpose relief among China's millions suffering from hunger, disease and destitution.

THERE IS NEITHER WHITE NOR BLACK

What is the wisdom of God regarding the relationship between races? Jesus laid down the principle "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matt. 22:39), and in answer to the question, "Who is thy neighbor?" He told the parable of the Good Samaritan, in which He declared that the Samaritan was thy neighbor. This commandment across the prejudices of the Pharisees, and they crucified Him.

Were Jesus giving this parable to us today He would say, "The Negro is thy neighbor," and because this cuts across our prejudices, the Christian people would crucify Him.

St. Paul gives a correct interpretation of Jesus when he says that "In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female" (Gal. 3:28). What the Apostle Paul says is

that those who are in Christ are so closely bound together that differences of race, nationality, social position and sex become negligible. Pointedly, he says that a Christian has more in common with a man of another race who is a Christian than he has in common with a man of his own race who is not a Christian. To put it bluntly, even at the risk of being offensive, what the apostle says is that a Christian has more in common with a Negro who is a disciple of Christ than he has in common with a white man who is not a Christian.

The Hyde Park Episcopal Church numbers among its communicants a group of wealthy and distinguished people. At the close of a communion service there, a Negro woman came to the altar and realized, after it was too late, that the rector had closed the service. One of the richest men in the United States saw her embarrassment and went forward to the fact that there was another communicant. Then, after the elements had been given her, he escorted her back to her seat. That story is not typical. It is significant for the fact that it is an isolated example. We do not love the Negro as ourselves in commerce, in industry, in politics, in our educational system—not even in the church.

Admitting that there are practical considerations why the Negro should be discriminated against in economics, industry, and politics—and it should be said in parenthesis that this phrase, "practical considerations," is one which we find convenient to cover any instance where we want to

justify our unchristian conduct—admitting that there are these practical considerations, our condemnation is this: That we are satisfied to have conditions remain as they are. It works to our advantage this way. We do not really desire a change. Our condemnation is this, that the Christian ideal in race relationships is no real ideal for us.

We have forgotten the meaning of the Cross. The wisdom of God as to how men of different races should get along together is a landmark, the Cross is an empty sentiment.

—"Individual Worth In A Social Crisis" —J. Earl Gilbreath

Stimulus to Interracial Harmony Seen Catholics Stress Positive Stand Against Racism

(By Interracial Review News Service)

NEW YORK—Pope Pius XII's concern for the spiritual and material welfare of colored people in the United States, as expressed in his special Encyclical to American Catholics, was hailed here, last week, by 16 prominent leaders of Protestant and Catholic, offering great hopes and encouragement to colored of all faiths and creeds.

The leaders expressed themselves in individual statements praising the Pope's reference to American Negroes, which follows:

"We confess that we feel a special paternal affection, which is certainly inspired of Heaven, for the Negro people dwelling among you; for in the field of religion and education we know that they need special comfort and are very deserving of it.

"We, therefore, invoke an abundance of heavenly blessing and we pray fruitful success for those whose generous zeal is devoted to their welfare."

The statements were released by George K. Hunton, editor of Interracial Review, a Catholic publication with editorial offices at 20 Vesey Street, New York. The Interracial Review was founded in 1934 to promote good will among all races, especially between the colored and white races in the United States.

TEXT OF STATEMENTS

The text of the individual statements by nine non-Catholic leaders follows:

DR. E. P. ROBERTS, a trustee of Lincoln University and a physician: "To have His Holiness make such an appeal to the membership of the Catholic Church is of immense benefit to Negroes—Catholic and non-Catholic alike—all over the world. The Pope is praying that the Negro be

given the blessings of religion, education, and social justice.

"May love and charity abide forever in the hearts of Pope Pius XII and may he continue to share them with humanity."

ELMER A. CARTER, editor of Opportunity, publication of the National Urban League: "The Catholic interracial movement which has done and is doing splendid work in the cause of race relations should now be assured of the support of all Catholics in America. The concern of His Holiness would give Negroes of all religious faiths great comfort and hope."

ROY WILKINS, editor of The Crisis, NAACP publication: "The recognition of the predicament of the colored people in America by Pope Pius XII in the special encyclical to the American Hierarchy must be gratifying to all American colored and their friends, and especially to the group of workers within the Catholic Church which has been active for years working for interracial justice."

JAMES H. HUBERT, secretary of the New York Urban League: "As representative of the Urban League movement devoted to interracial good will, I welcome this noble expression of interest coming from Pope Pius XII and especially commend the forward-looking attitude and evidence of interest already manifested by those who are active in formulating those principles and ideals."

ROBERT ELZY, secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League: "For some time I have been impressed with the interest the Catholic Church is showing toward Negroes. A few days ago two colored Bishops were consecrated in Rome. We now have an encyclical from His Holiness expressing 'paternal affection, for the Negroes in America. This fine pronouncement is having a far reaching effect in the field of interracial justice."

DR. WALTER N. BEEKMAN, Brooklyn Dentist: "An analysis of that portion of the encyclical relating to the Negro in the United States, is that an entirely different attitude, a more constructive and effective program must be entered upon out of which the Negroes will receive the same measure of benefits as is given to other racial groups in the Catholic Church in America."

GEORGE STREATOR, journalist: "I am very happy to note that His Holiness has called upon American Catholics to work cheerfully on behalf of the Negro. This is a very significant utterance, especially when it comes at this period when our best minds protest the European atrocities against racism without realizing that America has shortcomings of its own."

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, journalist

"This message is a timely challenge to American Catholics to frankly face the problem of the color line in the Church and make a redoubled Christian effort to solve it. They cannot avoid the issue any longer."

FRANKLIN O. NICHOLS, research associate of the Citizens' Housing Council: "I have read with much interest and encouragement the encyclical of Pope Pius XII. A race we still have distressing and special problems. Slowly but surely we are overcoming them. In this struggle the interest and help of the Catholic Church will doubtless play a great and significant part."

Seven prominent Catholics commented on the Pope's message as follows:

DR. HUDSON J. OLIVER, president of the Catholic Interracial Council and New York physician: "The Catholic Interracial program will receive maximum on encouragement from his timely and cordial utterance of our Holy Father. We earnestly hope that the indifferent will be roused from their apathy by the special stress which the Pope lays upon the problems of the Negro's spiritual welfare; and that the zealous will be inspired to greater efforts in this great cause."

"The Pope's words are particularly significant coming as they do but a few days after his exposition and refutation contained in the preceding encyclical of the deadly errors of racial intolerance."

MACEO A. THOMAS, president of the Catholic Laymen's Union: "They Holy Father challenges every American by championing the cause of 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States."

"The fact that he gives special mention of the Negro in his encyclical and expresses his paternal affection, fortified by heavenly inspiration is sufficient reason for the joyful expression or hope of all Christians that the full force of the Catholic Church will more ardently work for the betterment and improvement of the status of the Negro in the United States."

ELMO ANDERSON, editor of Our Colored Missions: "The Catholic Church recognizes only one race—the human race—though broken into many groups from diverse causes—just as she teaches one Creator and Redeemer of this human race. She bears her message to the individual soul, irrespective of the group to which it has been assigned.

"Our Holy Father must have had this thought in mind when he referred to the colored group in America in his recent encyclical. His words will give new courage to Catholic Negroes in America and to the zealous priests and sisters working among them."

EMANUEL A. ROMERO, vice presi-

dent of the Blessed Martin De Porres Club: "The Pope's expression of 'paternal affection' for the Negro is an outstanding endorsement and a splendid tribute to the work that is being done in the Catholic interracial field. There can no longer be any quibbling about the positive stand of the Catholic Church on the color question."

DR. EDWARD E. BEST, physician: "It seems strikingly providential that in these epochal times we have as pontiff one who possesses such broad and intimate knowledge of world problems and the problems of particular nations and races. We may be sure that minority groups and the underprivileged everywhere will have in him a wise counsellor and ardent champion."

CAPT. MATHIEU V. BOUTTE, United States Army (Retired) and business man: "In his most recent encyclical Pope Pius XII praises those working for the Negro. However, one can see an admonition to the Catholic laity for its indifference to the race and its apathy towards the cause of interracial justice."

ARCHIBALD F. GLOVER, city engineer: "The attitude of the Church on the question of race is too well defined and too firmly rooted in doctrine and history to require extenuation. Let us hope that this expression by the Holy Father of special paternal affection 'for the Negro people dwelling among you' will serve to confound the enemies of true democracy, hearten the faltering in the battle against racism and wake those who are indifferent to its destructive force."

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL PROGRAM

EVIDENCE THAT the Catholic Church is planning to take more interest in the welfare of its Negro communicants is shown not only through the individual interest of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, new head of the diocese of New York, who has made several trips to Harlem, but also in an increased interest on the part of other high church officials.

The Rev. John LaFarge, associate editor of "America," has recently issued a pamphlet setting forth a Catholic interracial program. Father LaFarge defines a Catholic interracial program as:

A program of Catholic social action which aims specifically at establishing just and charitable relations between the racial groups in our country and work principally through education of the public in the principles and applications of interracial justice.

The program has a twofold aim:

- (a) to combat prejudice, as the specific enemy of interracial justice; and
- (b) to establish social justice for all groups and classes, as the necessary condition for just and charitable relations between the races.

Practical measures to put this program in operation call for the organization of small groups of clergy and laymen who will devote themselves specially to the problem of integrating their program into the whole field of Catholic action and who will likewise see that it is incorporated in the civic action of their respective communities. Such a group would normally be composed of representatives of both races, predominantly Catholic in membership and thoroughly Catholic in scope and method. Widespread publicity on the achievements of these interracial committees and more publicity on the work of the Catholic church in the secular Negro press is also urged.

We are pleased to note this increased interest in the Negro by the Catholic Church

and believe that Father LaFarge has some pertinent suggestions in his pamphlet on the subject.

RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH

WHILE THE action of the World Baptist Alliance in dropping the color line at its recent convention in Atlanta, Ga. and permitting Negroes to participate simply as fellow Christians, was generally applauded, other stories have recently come out of the South to indicate that this action of religious leaders was but an isolated instance and the average white Southerner still looks upon the Negro as someone not quite human. Two stories from South Carolina illustrate the typical attitude of the white Southerner.

From Columbia, comes the story of a colored woman who was fined \$15 for disorderly conduct because she called a fellow domestic over the phone and when her white employer answered, requested to speak to "Mrs." Pauline Clay. The employer considered calling a Negro woman "Mrs." as insulting language to her, and had the Negro arrested.

The other story tells of a young Negro janitor who was arrested on two charges in Greenville, S. C.—breach of peace and disorderly conduct. The youth is 19-years old William H. Anderson, who was charged with attempting to make a date with a white girl over the telephone. He was convicted and placed under a \$5,000 peace bond and sentenced to serve 30 days on the disorderly conduct charge.

Anderson is secretary to the N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council and has been outspoken in urging Negroes to register and vote. The natural inference is that the powers that be "framed" him as an example to the other Negroes of the community. The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. has appealed the case and it is expected they will get a reversal in the higher court.

Nevertheless, the fact that public opinion in some sections of the South is so callous as to permit such unfair tactics, is evidence that we still have a long ways to go before the ideals of democracy are realized.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

Savannah, Ga., News
October 10, 1939

The Constructive Side of Inter-Racial Work

BY J. O. J. TAYLOR

The list of the organizations in the United States which do "inter-racial work" is a very long one. In this list may be found all the types of thought from the rabid and inflammatory to the sane and constructive. As a member and an investigator of the Inter-Racial Commission of Georgia, I have had more than the average opportunity to study these types of work. What I may say in this article is my own opinion, and is not at all to be interpreted as an official statement of this body. I have no right whatever to give a statement from the body, but am at liberty to express my personal thoughts.

There is but one road to inter-racial understanding and inter-racial co-operation, and that is the road of education, based upon convictions. For that reason, I am wholeheartedly opposed to any effort to pass a federal anti-lynching law. I believe that the main effort back of this attempt to put this matter into federal legislation is a political effort. I believe that it would work for ill and not for good.

It has well been said that "the redemptive forces of any community are the resident forces of that community." The greatest forward step toward a solution of all these problems will be for each community or section of the state to have within its bounds, a group of resident people, some white and some colored, who are sane, fair, and thorough. The purpose of such a group should be two fold, first to study the general conditions which work for an unbalanced or unfair hindrance to the better work of either group. A study of housing, of schools, of sanitary work, and of the matter of jobs by which people may make a living and raise their standards should occupy the thought of this group. In all such work, it is worse than useless to grow bitter or vindictive. The standards will be raised only as we bring actual knowledge to our people and as this knowledge produces conviction.

The second task of such a group would be to act as a body to whom specific cases of injustice may be referred for study and for the presentation of the facts to the public. One of the worse phases of this side of the work right now is that there are certain men and organizations which play upon these cases, some genuine and some spurious, and publish them throughout the nation in an inflammatory spirit. In at least three cases which I have studied, and in one of which I had a leading part, the papers of the nation have played up

lynchings, to find later that the victim was alive and working and in good health. Two such cases have been found in Georgia, and one of them in Savannah.

This does not mean that all cases are spurious. I have before me the records of cases where rank injustice was corrected by the work of a local committee who went into the facts of cases and presented the findings to the public.

One of the finest remedies for unfairness as well as for spurious reports is the presence of a committee of local people, who have no ax to grind and who are known for their fairness and their fearlessness. Those friends who gave him a testimonial dinner he described as "the highlight of my life."

Some 400 Georgians assembled to honor Mr. Anderson, who started out on the Macon Telegraph as an office boy, became its president and editor, and a leader in the development of Georgia. His work for the rural sections of the state received attention at the dinner Tuesday night.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 22, 1939

W. T. Anderson Is Paid Tribute At Macon Testimonial Dinner

Senator George Leads in Heaping Plaudits
Upon Veteran Editor of the Central City

MACON, Ga., Nov. 22.—(AP)—Gray-haired Editor W. T. Anderson Wednesday had added to his memories the tribute of scores of friends who gave him a testimonial dinner he described as "the highlight of my life."

Some 400 Georgians assembled to honor Mr. Anderson, who started out on the Macon Telegraph as an office boy, became its president and editor, and a leader in the development of Georgia. His work for the rural sections of the state received attention at the dinner Tuesday night.

United States Senator Walter George heaped plaudits on Editor Anderson and the Macon newspaper subscribers as "limited stockholders" for having "performed a real service for the state and nation."

"He has made a contribution," Senator George said, "which justly entitles him to the tribute you give him . . . as the first citizen of Macon."

Message From W. J. Vereen

William J. Vereen, of Moultrie through a message delivered by Horace McDowell, cited Mr. Anderson for his work in fostering good roads, good schools, clean government and his interest in seeing Georgia's rural folk "get the chance to live their lives with the highest possible degree of comfort and security."

Toastmaster A. O. B. Sparks, of Macon, told how Mr. Anderson worked several years on the Telegraph before obtaining stock in the newspaper in 1910. On November 23, 1914, he and his brother, Eugene, obtained control, and in 1930 the Macon News was purchased.

From several sources came tokens of esteem.

Mr. Sparks, in behalf of Mr. Anderson's friends, presented a silver bowl, inscribed "in appreciation for what you have done for Macon and Georgia." A delegation of Negroes gave Editor Anderson a silver loving cup "to demonstrate the great spirit of understanding" which the pub-

lisher fostered between the white and Negro races

Tribute From News Staffs

A set of silver goblets was presented the publisher by the news staffs of the News and Telegraph.

Mr. Anderson said he accepted the gifts "as a tribute to a great institution."

He paid tribute to his brothers, Eugene and P. T. Anderson, in development of the papers which he said "are yours—dedicated to that end. They will never let you down."

Truth, he asserted, was the one thing in a newspaper that counts, and the Telegraph and News subscribers as "limited stockholders" were "entitled to truth in news which may affect their interests."

"The Macon newspapers have been pioneers in this particular direction," he added.

SOLUTION OF NEGRO'S PROBLEMS RESTS WITH WHITES, SAYS Telegraph Editor Conducts Second in Series of Forums on Mercer Campus

Boone

on Mercer Campus

Boone

The white man can solve the problem of the Negro by recognizing his rights of suffrage and admitting he deserves better opportunities, according to Buford Boone, managing news editor of The Telegraph, who led a forum discussion at Mercer last night.

Speaking on The Southern Negro in Politics, Mr. Boone declared, "It's a fact that the Negro is with us and we must continue to live together as neighbors."

Describing as erroneous the idea of the whites that they can elevate themselves by suppressing the Negro, the speaker urged abandonment of this "unmanly attitude" and said, "we ought to admit we've made a failure of a scheme based on selfishness, and try something a little more in keeping with a people who regard themselves as exponents of honesty and fairplay."

Are Our Neighbors

He called Negroes "our brothers and sisters" and explained that they were not kin to us "in the sense that we have mutual fathers and mothers, but we all are members of the great family of mankind. They are our neighbors. They have the same emotions, the same ambitions, the same thoughts and the same purposes as you do."

"The difference lies in their color and in certain other characteristics which distinguish the Negro race from the Caucasian," he continued. "But most of the differences between us and them is not biological, it is a difference of environment, of training and opportunity."

Declaring that the Southern Negro does not figure heavily in the political picture, Mr. Boone stated, "He's so nearly out that it's difficult to bring him into focus as a recognizable part of the pattern of our political life. The Southern Negro does not occupy an envious political position, if you want to be perfectly frank about it, but he has made progress and he is making more."

Blaming the carpetbag era following the Civil War for much of the discrimination against the Negro by the white man, he said that political

gain by an oppressed minority usually is a slow and tedious climb.

Voice Denied

"One of the most interesting things about the political situation in this section is that we live under a federal government whose constitution says that all men are created free and equal and that no one's right to vote shall be abridged by, among other things, color. But we have thousands of citizens all around us who are denied any voice whatsoever in operation of their governments for the sole reason that they are black," he continued.

He mentioned the poll tax as operating against the Negro and called attention to Florida's recent decision to abandon such levy. "When the necessity for paying the annual levy as a prerequisite to voting was swept away, the Negro registration began increasing immediately," he said. "And when a city election came up last May in Miami, the city had the largest number of Negroes on its voting lists in history."

Despite white resentment shown by demonstrations, the public learned that the Negroes had voted "just about like their white brothers" when the votes were counted, he said.

As for the fear of domination by Negroes, Mr. Boone quoted R. R. Moten, former president of Tuskegee Institute, as saying, "Negroes merely want to share in government in proportion to their merit, ability and fitness."

Changes to Come

"So here we are in a section with nine million black people whose voices can be raised in scarcely nothing more potent than their plaintive old spirituals," he said in summarizing his remarks. "If nothing positive is done to bring greater recognition of their right to participate and be represented, slow changes will come. They will be made possible by a more liberal attitude based upon a dawning conviction that the Negro, after all is a human being."

Mr. Boone was the second speaker to address the university group. At the first session last month, Dr. Fritz Redlich, head of the Mercer economics department, discussed Russia's Recent Political Move.

Date and speaker for the next forum will be announced later, according to Harry Goldfarb, chairman.

Atlanta Ga Journal

December 4, 1939

Youth Group Urges More Consideration For Negroes

Atlantians participating in Youth Crusade Week, held recently at St. Mark Methodist Church, were on record Monday as opposing discrimination against Negroes.

A report on the race problem by a committee headed by R. B. Eleazer contended:

1. Spending of more money on

Negro criminals than on white criminals could be halted by attacking crime at its sources—building parks and marking other improvements for the proper environment of the Negro.

2. \$3,000,000 is spent here on parks for white children while Negro parks have an evaluation of only \$40,000.

3. White teachers, with an average of 3.39 years' college training, are paid \$1,950 against \$1,275 for Negro teachers with 3.15 years' training; only one Negro school in Atlanta has a gym and only one an auditorium; the per-pupil book expenditure for whites is \$6.11—

4. At Grady Hospital where two-thirds of the Negro children are born, Negro mothers are sent home in three days; white mothers remain for seven days.

Atlanta Ga Constitution

December 5, 1939

Racial Distinction

The senior and young people's department of St. Mark Methodist church, in the report of the Youth Crusade Week, placed their finger upon the most perplexing economic problem in the south of today when they said the negro suffers because of racial discrimination.

In considering this report, however, there is one vital fact which should always be kept in mind. The Youth Crusade report is dealing with racial discrimination, not racial distinction; they are two totally separate things.

Racial distinction is proper, desirable and recognized both in federal and states' laws. It provides for that demarcation between the races which must exist if the two are to live amicably in the same communities. Racial distinction provides there shall be no intermingling of the blood of the two races and recognizes the propriety of social separateness such as separate schools and separate railroad coaches.

The late President Harding expressed the ideal of racial distinction when he said "the two races should have the same rights, but need not enjoy them in each other's company."

Present day practical considerations render that ideal, however, merely something to be hoped for, some day.

The conditions against which the Youth Crusade protests, however, come under the heading of racial discrimination, which is altogether a different thing. The injustice of racial discrimination rebounds against the white citizens just as seriously, if not more so, than against the negroes themselves.

It is racial discrimination which results in wretched and insanitary housing conditions for so many negroes. It is racial discrimination which denies the negro child educational opportunity even approximating that of the white child. It is racial discrimination which, in too many instances, results in the negro defendant, in court, being considered guilty until he proves his innocence, whereas the white defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. It is racial discrimination that brings on the chaingang, whereas, the white man, equally guilty, receives a nominal fine and a judicial reprimand.

It is these, and other conditions of similar stripe, that bring to the doors of the white south such undesirable offspring as disease, widespread crime and the worst homicide record of the civilized world. It is such conditions that keep the negro, in large degree, a heavy social and economic burden upon the shoulders of the south. It is for such conditions that the Youth Crusade report of St. Mark church asks and seeks a remedy.

The true south will, rightfully, always insist upon proper and adequate racial distinction, but that same true south, with its inherent understanding of the negro and its proverbial love of fair play and justice, will be the first to seek an end to racial discrimination.

Emory Professor Speaks At A.U.

The students and faculties of the Atlanta University system this week received first-hand information on current happenings in Europe from Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, professor of political science at Emory University, who recently returned to America after spending the summer months visiting several of the European countries. Dr. Gosnell spoke at a University Convocation in St. Peter's Chapel (Spelman College) at 11:30 a. m. on Tuesday morning. He was presented to the audience by President Florence M. Read of Spelman College.

During his stay abroad, Dr. Gosnell visited the Scandinavian countries and found that these people were doing the best job of any of the democratic governments in the world. In a comparison of the governments of these countries with the American form of government, Dr. Gosnell expressed the opinion that America has failed as a real democracy because of poor distribution of wealth, inequality of economic opportunity, and also inequality of all people to vote.

"America is a fine place", he said, "but still it has not made a complete success of a democratic government." The speaker paid high tribute to Sweden's government as well as the governments of Iceland, Finland, and Denmark, mentioning as outstanding their system of cooperatives which has helped to keep up the standard of living.

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 22, 1939

Mrs. Ames to Speak At Atlanta University

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, general field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will discuss "Southern Political Trends" at a meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University library.

The meeting will be the fourth in a series of forums on Southern social problems, sponsored by the sociology department of Morehouse College and the educational division of the Negro Affairs Division of the National Youth Administration.

Macon Ga Telegraph
December 13, 1939

It was a gracious and spontaneous impulse which suggested that the body of the venerable Negro should lie in state at the university, while members of the faculty,

student body, alumni, and board of trustees, with President Spright Dowell presiding, honor was something more than an empty gesture. He tells of the ripe wisdom and sage counsel from the lips of this student of men and affairs by which he had profited in his student days, and such we know to have been the experience of thousands of others who have been graduated from the venerable institution. It was not only a high tribute to Lee Battle, but to his race, which could produce so fine an exemplar of all that is best in human conduct and generous thought.

Fine Flower of His Race

The warm tribute to Lee Battle, Negro paid tribute to him in funeral services at Mercer University for almost half a century, paid by Dr. Louie D. Newton, of Atlanta, as published in The Telegraph's Letter Column Tuesday, reflected a sentiment which extends far beyond the university campus of today and throws a strong light on the cordial relations between the two races, not only in Macon, but among the largest and best element everywhere in the South.

The Mercer alumni, some time since, voted to confer upon him the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy, and

gain by an oppressed minority usually is a slow and tedious climb.

Voice Denied

"One of the most interesting things about the political situation in this section is that we live under a federal government whose constitution says that all men are created free and equal and that no one's right to vote shall be abridged by, among other things, color. But we have thousands of citizens all around us who are denied any voice whatsoever in operation of their governments for the sole reason that they are black," he continued.

He mentioned the poll tax as operating against the Negro and called attention to Florida's recent decision to abandon such levy. "When the necessity for paying the annual levy as a prerequisite to voting was swept away, the Negro registration began increasing immediately," he said. "And when a city election came up last May in Miami, the city had the largest number of Negroes on its voting lists in history."

Despite white resentment shown by demonstrations, the public learned that the Negroes had voted "just about like their white brothers" when the votes were counted, he said.

As for the fear of domination by Negroes, Mr. Boone quoted R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, as saying, "Negroes merely want to share in government in proportion to their merit, ability and fitness."

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"So here we are in a section with nine million black people whose voices can be raised in scarcely nothing more potent than their plaintive old spirituals," he said in summarizing his remarks. "If nothing positive is done to bring greater recognition of their right to participate and be represented, slow changes will come. They will be made possible by a more liberal attitude based upon a dawning conviction that the Negro, after all, is a human being."

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Date and speaker for the next forum will be announced later, according to Harry Goldfarb, chairman.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

December 4, 1939

Youth Group Urges

More Consideration

For Negroes

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Negro criminals than on white criminals could be halted by attacking crime at its sources—building parks and marking other improvements for the proper environment of the Negro.

2. \$3,000,000 is spent here on opportunity even approximating that of the white child. It is racial discrimination which, in too many instances, results in the negro decalcification of the white child. It is racial discrimination which, in too many instances, results in the negro decalcification of the white child.

3. White teachers, with an average of 3.39 years' college training, are paid \$1,950 against \$1,275 for the Negro teachers with 3.15 years' training; only one Negro school infendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. It is racial discrimination that brings social problems, sponsored by the sociology department of Morehouse College and the educational division of the National Youth Administration.

4. At Grady Hospital where two-thirds of the Negro children are born, Negro mothers are sent home in three days; white mothers remain for seven days.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

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Racial distinction is proper, desirable and love of fair play and justice, will be the first to recognized both in federal and states' laws. I seek an end to racial discrimination provides for that demarcation between the races which must exist if the two are to live amicably in the same communities. Racial distinction provides there shall be no intermingling of the blood of the two races and recognizes the propriety of social separateness such as separate schools and separate railroad coaches.

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which is such conditions in the report of the Youth Crusade Week, placed their finger upon that keep the negro, in large degree, a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the most perplexing economic problem in the social and economic burden upon the shoulders of the south of today when they said the negro suffers of the south. It is for such conditions that the because of racial discrimination.

Youth Crusade report of St. Mark church asks

In considering this report, however, there is a remedy.

one vital fact which should always be kept in mind. The Youth Crusade report is dealing upon proper and adequate racial distinction; they are two totally separate things. understanding of the negro and its proverbial

Racial distinction is proper, desirable and love of fair play and justice, will be the first to recognized both in federal and states' laws. I seek an end to racial discrimination

provides for that demarcation between the races which must exist if the two are to live amicably in the same communities. Racial distinction provides there shall be no intermingling of the blood of the two races and recognizes the propriety of social separateness such as separate schools and separate railroad coaches.

The late President Harding expressed the ideal of racial distinction when he said "the two races should have the same rights, but need not enjoy them in each other's company." Present day practical considerations render that ideal, however, merely something to hoped for, some day.

The conditions against which the Youth Crusade protests, however, come under the heading of racial discrimination, which is altogether a different thing. The injustice of racial discrimination rebounds against the white citizens just as seriously, if not more so, than against the negroes themselves.

During his stay abroad, Dr. Gosnell visited the Scandinavian countries and found that these people were doing the best job of the democratic governments in the world. In a comparison of

Fine Flower of His Race

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It was a gracious and spontaneous impulse which suggested that the body of the venerable Negro should lie in state at the university, while members of the faculty,

student body, alumni, and board of trustees, with President Spright Dowell presiding, paid tribute to him in funeral services at Unionville Baptist Church. Many years ago Lee Battle had been offered an opportunity to retire on a pension, but his devotion to the institution with which he had been so long identified was such that he continued in discharge of his duties to the end.

The Mercer alumni, some time since, voted unanimously to confer upon him the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy, and

Dr. Newton's letter makes it clear that the honor was something more than an empty gesture. He tells of the ripe wisdom and sage counsel from the lips of this student of men and affairs by which he had profited in his student days, and such we know to have been the experience of thousands of others who have been graduated from the venerable institution.

It was not only a high tribute to Lee Battle but to his race, which could produce so fine an exemplar of all that is best in human conduct and generous thought.

Emory Professor Speaks At A.U.

The students and faculties of the Atlanta University system and the governments of these countries with the American form of government. Dr. Gosnell expressed the opinion that America has failed as a real democracy because of poor distribution of wealth, inequality of economic opportunity, and also inequality of all people to vote.

"America is a fine place," he said, "but still it has not made a complete success of a democratic government." The speaker paid high tribute to Sweden's government as well as the governments of Iceland, Finland, and Denmark, mentioning as outstanding their system of cooperatives which has helped to keep up the standard of living.

Dr. Gosnell holds degrees from Wellesley College, Vanderbilt University, and Princeton University. Before joining Emory's faculty, he taught history at Wake Forest College and at Furman University.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

November 22, 1939

Mrs. Ames to Speak At Atlanta University

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, general field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, will discuss "Southern Political Trends" at a meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University library.

The meeting will be the fourth in a series of forums on Southern social problems, sponsored by the sociology department of Morehouse College and the educational division of the National Youth Administration.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

GEORGIA

Decatur, Ga. DeKalb New Era
March 2, 1939

Deaths of Leaders Grieve Decatur's Negro Population

Editor New Era:

I wonder if it is permissible for us as colored citizens of this peaceful city of Decatur, where there is never any racial differences or any social misunderstanding, to express our deep sympathy in the departure of two of my race's best white friends, Mr. A. S. Turner and Mr. Poole Anderson.

They were both to my mind typical business men and had the highest regard for the Lord and His cause.

They both were possessed with the finest spirit of courtesy and knew how to deal with the public especially in a community where two races constitute the populace.

I have done business with both of these very fine Christian men for the last eight years, and not one time have I met either of them in a mood where they did not treat me with the utmost courtesy.

Now, we as colored citizens have been talking about what a fine man Mr. A. S. Turner was just among ourselves, but I don't think that is enough. I think we should seek an opportunity through the columns of your paper to express ourselves to his family and the white race in general of this city.

Your race only knew Mr. Turner as a friend to the white race, but we knew him as a friend to the colored. The radio has just announced the passing of another one of our good friends, Mr. Poole Anderson.

As soon as the announcement was made my mind was directed to those negro servants who shall feel the loss of Mr. Anderson as keenly as the family, because it will be a long time I think before they find such a friend as they had in him.

They both helped us to build our church as far as it has gone

Rev. James W. Tate, and the colored citizens.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
March 23, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

RACIAL RELATIONS INJURED

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

It was 20 years ago last January when I first came to Macon to teach in Ballard Normal School. During these years, owing to the nature of my work, my contacts have been primarily with the colored citizens of Macon, many of whose leading families I have come to know well.

During that time I have sought, however, to play my proper part in general civic matters especially through the Middle Georgia Audubon Society and in service for the Boy Scouts of America, but my closest acquaintance has been of course with the pupils I have taught and their families.

During these years, I have testified again and again as to the improvement constantly in evidence in inter-racial relations in the community, numerous phases of which came to my attention, and to that of my wife who has long been an active member of one of the leading white Sunday schools of the city. A better spirit on both sides has been growing through the years.

The last few weeks, however, have done much to undo the work of past years, so far as faith in the Southern white man's sense of fair play is concerned. I refer to the now widely known Sara Scott case, the handling of which has lowered greatly the standing of Macon justice in the eyes of all of us who really know the girl.

I personally have known the Scott family for about twelve years, since the oldest child entered this institution. Four children of the family have been or are at present pupils in my classes. Those not now in the school remained here until their graduation, and one spent a year in Knoxville College, a high grade United Presbyterian institution in Knoxville, Tennessee.

I know that the family has been fully respected and that it ranks well in Macon colored society. The children, like those of other families, have varied individually. One sister, now a teacher in the Bibb county public school system, was of quite exceptional deportment and personal character as a student. No member of the family gave any trouble beyond slight matters of normal mischief, nor ever constituted a deportment problem.

Sara Scott herself has had an excellent standing throughout her four and one-half years here, from grades eight to twelve. She has a love of wholesome fun with perhaps a touch of harmless mischief, but my wife, who knows her well as

a member of a Tri-Hi-Y club, the new members of which are chosen by the older members on a character basis, has long since pronounced her as of sound character and good common sense, when serious matters were involved.

In view of what I know both of the family and the girl, it is totally impossible for me to believe in the accuracy of the picture painted of her by the prosecution in the recent trial. Certain elements of it may be correct. She has pluck and courage and would not be cowed by provocative language and man-handling, but I am fully convinced that she would have given no trouble whatsoever if dealt with in any proper fashion. I have had her daily as a pupil in my classroom for over two and a half years and have never found any need of unusual measures for her control. Some members of our faculty at times have been weak in discipline, but no complaint has come of Sara Scott as a source of serious trouble. I suspect that in the affair with Officer Milliron she behaved about as any girl of vigorous spirit, without regard to race, would have behaved in the face of needless provocation and insult. I find it difficult to believe the charges of profanity, even in the face of extreme provocation.

I have had special opportunity to know also the impressions made upon other members of the skating party. Two of them went directly to the Sports Arena to find me and reported the incident to me at once. They agreed then in the statement that there was no reason why the whole group should not have been arrested if anyone was, as all acted in the same fashion.

In view, therefore, of the character of the girl's home and school environment and of her intelligence and unchallenged reputation, it is hopeless to expect that those who are familiar with these facts, whether white or colored, will be satisfied with the disposition of the case in the court or with any whitewashing of the officer's record.

I must state in conclusion that I know personally that serious damage has been done to the Macon Negro's confidence in the white man's justice, and that there is grave needs that something be done to retrieve the loss.

LEWIS H. MOUNTS.
Macon, Asst. Director of Ballard.

Negro Preacher Does His Share To Aid Wesleyan

"No one has any more obligations than I do but I felt impelled to make my small pledge to Wesleyan," the Rev. J. T. Saxon, pastor of the East Macon Negro Baptist church, said recently as he signed a card giving \$10 to the campaign fund to repurchase the institution.

Pastor Saxon's obligations include a faith training school for Negro boys and girls which is held at night. He and his staff of workers teach domestic service, masonry and carpentry to any of their race who apply, free of charge. The work is financed by voluntary donations.

He spoke of the relation of Wesleyan to the members of his race, saying that the Negro's salvation is in the hands of Christian churches and schools; and pointing out that Wesleyan students were an inspiration to Negro girls, causing them to aspire to nobler things.

"I pity the person who is not interested in any institution but those operated by his own race," Saxon concluded.

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The Rotarians Set Fine Example

THOSE who have insisted all along, in spite of the many unpleasant adversities and unwholesome advertising, that the South had its future, see a great epoch scored in the gesture of the Atlanta Rotary Club featuring Dr. Matthew S. Davage in an address before that body in an effort to gain at first hand what the Negro is thinking about, how he feels and his reactions to the trying problems of the day. Believe it or not when such responsible organizations, representing the brain and power of the city, become interested to this extent in the whole of our problem, the beginning is on for that racial and political cooperation that will do us more good than millions of shots fired at long range from those who never live in the South, know nothing of our problems and whose stock and trade are gaining publicity.

There was a time when those who assumed to know most about us and our problems insisted upon getting their reactions from porters, common laborers, who worked about them and those who appeared before them as defendants in court. There was no thought of going out and interviewing college professors, leaders and those who dealt in the upper brackets of our people. In fact there was an abhorrence for this type of person. Radical organizations sought this type of leader and it is by the negligence of our conservative organizations that these organizations sought to gain footing and favor.

The fine example is set for other representative bodies like the Rotary to inquire into those conditions, responsible in a large measure for a backward South and so much poverty.

When we sweep poverty out of the south and its twin brother illiteracy, she will blossom as a rose. Just as we could not endure half slave and half free, we cannot attempt the upward march of prosperity half starved and half fed.

The right man was chosen by the Rotarians. Other organizations are bound to follow. The South is going to address itself to the solution of its own problems. She is not going to wait for that task to be thrown on other shoulders.

Superintendent Sutton's Weekly Letter

April 2, 1939

My dear Boys and Girls:

We are approaching the great Easter season. Easter is a festival celebrated through thousands and thousands of years. It denotes the time when the sun returns to bring forth strength and life, and when in the northern part of our earth spring approaches, the sleeping buds awake and plant life begins a new season of growth. It was celebrated by the ancients, by the Greeks and the Romans, and when the Christian Church came along they found that the season of Resurrection was about the same time as what we call Easter, and so this great festival became the joint festival of the return of the sun, the rejoicing which comes with new buds, new flowers and spring life, and that greater rejoicing which comes with the thoughts of Everlasting Life.

A few weeks ago I pleaded with you to make the forty days before Easter a time of spiritual understanding and consecration. I wish particularly that during this pre-Easter week and during Easter Sunday we think seriously about consecrating our lives to

the higher spiritual value, and of giving ourselves to those imperishable things of the soul that make us wise under salvation.

Always your friend,
Willis A. Sutton,
Superintendent of Schools.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 24, 1939

An Educational Program For Better Race Relations

There has just been concluded in Birmingham a two-week school for the study of race relations, conducted at the Y. W. C. A. Colored, under the auspices of the Southern Leadership Training School System. The sessions were under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the training school system, and national field secretary of the Interracial Commission of the United States. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, he seeks in his educational work to spread the spirit and teachings of Booker T. Washington and to build upon that foundation for the betterment of conditions in the South affecting both the white and colored races.

Training schools similar to the one in Birmingham have been conducted by this organization in other Southern cities. The classes here had an enrollment of 35, including ministers, teachers, church leaders and social service workers. The chief purpose of the program is to train Negroes who have shown special qualities for leadership in order that they may, in turn, help to guide and instruct the Negro population in the ways of interracial friendship and cooperation.

This is a hopeful endeavor, and one that deserves encouragement. Particularly at this time, when in other parts of the world racial antagonisms are causing grief and tragedy, we should all wish to encourage every sincere effort that is directed toward the betterment of interracial relations in our own country. In America we should never forget that racial tolerance, as well as religious tolerance, is an integral part of our democratic faith and our spirit of freedom, and that this is true with respect to all races and all religions.

IMPROVED RACE RELATION

It is gratifying to note the improved relations between the races not only in Georgia, but in other parts of the south. On our part, only a few are aware of the main cause and are willing to give credit where mostly deserved. More than two decades ago, following racial outbreaks in certain sections, groups of the best thought among white friends and similar ones among us, met to discuss in a friendly but understanding manner the causes leading to such outbreaks. These discussions were frank and resulted in an understanding quite beneficial. In certain places race relations committees were formed, composed of white and colored citizens with a state central organization. Efforts were made to reach the classes of both races, responsible for unlawful outbreaks. The efforts were quiet but effective. It resulted in a decrease of lynching and an era of better racial feeling. The most outstanding feature is the work among the students in colleges who have been touched to be more considerate of the other fellow. The efforts of our white friends in this direction must not be forgotten. A continuation of it will result, in the course of time in the wiping out of lynching and other forms of lawlessness, and a more friendly feeling between the races. This effort is more effective than the enacting of any anti-lynching law. Until his passing the lamented Bishop Reese was a leader in improved relations, not only locally, but in the state. We feel grateful to Dr. J. O. J. Taylor for his unselfish work in this direction and the clearing of the escutcheon of our section of the state of a reported lynching record. May there be other ardent earnest workers.

Many Join in Honoring Publisher



HIS NEGRO FRIENDS, too, expressed their appreciation of W. T. Anderson at the dinner given in his honor Tuesday night. H. R. Harris, president of Georgia Baptist college, handed Mr. Anderson a silver loving cup from the Negroes as this picture was made. Behind him are other members of the delegation W. E. Brown, the Rev. W. M. Hall

Minnie Singleton and Foster Johnson. Seated at the table are, left to right, Mrs. Arthur D Little of Thomasville, who appeared on the program as Sis Hopkins; Mr. Anderson A. O B. Sparks, toastmaster; Mrs. Anderson, Senator Walter F. George, Mrs. Sparks, W. J. Juhan, Gen. Blanton Winship and Mayor Charles L. Bowden. (Staff photos by Coke)

Negro Asks Only Justice, Says White Magazine Editor

LOUISVILLE —(ANP)— Taking exception to an editorial appearing in the Courier Journal, leading daily paper, Charles D. Dunne, white, executive vice-president of the Insurance Index, in a letter printed in the paper, pointed out what he considered fair treatment of the Louisville Negro.

"Your suggestion is mirth-provoking when you suggest that a Negro should be appointed on the board of aldermen," wrote Mr. Dunne, whose father has been a staunch foe of discrimination and was an ardent supporter of Oscar DePriest during the 1932 congressional campaign. "Certainly the Negro should be represented not only on the board of aldermen, but on every other legislative body.

"The Negro asks nothing but justice and proper respect for his rights as an American citizen. He represents approximately one-seventh of the entire population of Louisville, but if he does not have representation in proportion, then he is being deprived of his

Letter Printed In Louisville Daily Newspaper

rights. The Negro should be treated on the same basis as other citizens in the business and social life of the community.

"It is my understanding that the Negro teachers of Louisville are being paid about 15 per cent. less than white teachers, and this is accomplished through a classification of Negro teachers on a basis

less than others. That means that either the Negro is being discriminated against, or that Negro school children are receiving training from inferior teachers. You

would do well to advocate proper housing for Negro school children, and not make it necessary for them to occupy buildings that were long ago discarded by white children, and which are in many

cases fire-traps and disease-breeder."

Mr. Dunne also condemned the state for sending Negroes to graduate and professional schools elsewhere and pointed to the recent supreme court decision, blasted the custom of playing up the race of a Negro criminal in crime stories and then praising the race's achievements.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

*New Orleans La.
Christian Advocate
May 11, 1939*

RACE RELATIONS IN OUR COMMUNITY (THE NEGRO)

In Lauderdale county the population is 60% White and 40% Colored. In 1938 there were 694 deaths, of these 362 were White and 332 Colored. So it can be seen that the Colored death rate is much higher than it should be.

The infant death rate is: 60.6 per 1,000 live births for White and 63.3 per 1,000 live births for Colored.

The maternal death rate is: 3.2 per 1,000 live births for White and 5.8 per 1,000 live births for Colored.

The tuberculosis death rate is: 44.3 White per 100,000 population and 60.9 Colored per 100,000 population.

Colored people are superstitious about tuberculosis and are afraid to be hospitalized. Many never see a physician, and often tuberculosis is diagnosed only at the death of a patient. Houses are frequently overcrowded and poorly ventilated.

To treat disease there is a Charity hospital and a Tuberculosis hospital. Neither hospital discriminates because of color. Negroes in these institutions are treated kindly.

To teach prevention we have the Lauderdale County Health Department. The aim of this organization is to serve the public in proportion to the population. However, as a large number of the White population have their own private physicians to whom they prefer to go and the Negro does not, due to financial limitations, about 85% of the syphilis treatment given in the clinics is to the Colored race. The maternal clinics are in about the same proportion.

Home visits made by the six Public Health Nurses are about equally divided between White and Colored. These visits are educational in an effort to lower the high death rate and increase healthful living.

We wish to commend the magnanimous spirit of the White people of this section in their relation to the Colored people. The often repeated question, "What are you doing for the Negro?" Have you seen his school-houses? Have you gone inside and seen the cracks in his floors? and so on, are very unfair questions, since they are not asked so much for in-

formation, but to convey a sarcastic inference.

The figures show that in Kemper county, if all the money that the Negroes pay in taxes were used for educational purposes, it would not run their schools more than two weeks, yet Kemper county gives them six months, while Lauderdale county rural schools are given four and one-half months, and Meridian city schools eight months.

The majority of Colored teachers' educational qualifications will not average a high school education. It is further noted that the superintendent has put emphasis on better prepared Colored teachers, by advancing their salaries and encouraging them to go to summer schools. The school-houses are slowly being improved and equipment being added. The superintendent of Kemper has made the statement that they were ready to give the Colored people eight months when they would accept it.

We would recommend that we advance our gifts to the Colored people by asking the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law and free school books to all children. Also, under religious education we find only one Vacation Bible School and very few women are getting to take advantage of religious training schools. We recommend that we assist them in these respects.

On investigation in our city we can find nothing being done through the churches to assist in obtaining a Reform School for delinquent Colored children. The Colored club women of the state are working at the job—without much success.

We recommend a committee from the Christian Social Relation Groups from our missionary auxiliaries be appointed to appeal to our representatives to appropriate funds to assist in this work. The adult classes may also be asked to make the same request. We further urge this group to visit the Colored Missionary Groups to urge their interest and cooperation.

In considering the working conditions of Negroes, each individual who is employing one or more can do his part in giving more adequate pay, reasonable hours and every Sabbath for religious observance. Do we by our treatment of them cause them to have confidence in our religion?

One very important item which should be given earnest attention and serious consideration in any and all discussions of racial relations is the impact of the personal influence of the White race upon

LOUISIANA

on the Negro race and the influence of working out the destiny of his own the Negro race upon the White race in the matter of health, morals and religion.

It is well known of course, that the Negroes and Whites constitute the largest racial groups in the South, and the various relations and unavoidable contacts create racial problems for which solutions must be found either now or in the near future by the helpful and sympathetic cooperation of both races.

As individuals and collectively, they are brought into daily contact in the home, in industry, in the field and in the market places. In spite of these contacts, and perhaps because of them, we do not believe for one moment in social equality, and it is certain that the best elements among the Negroes themselves do not desire it, preferring to preserve their racial integrity; but these many channels of contact, which are necessitated by the presence of the Negroes among us, afford the Whites innumerable opportunities of influencing the moral and religious life of the Negro race and it should be noted with emphasis that opportunity invariably carries with it responsibility.

Another thing which should engage our careful and serious thought, for our own racial self-preservation, if nothing more, is the reciprocal relations of the two races upon each other in the matters of health, morals and religion. As a matter of fact, no two races can dwell together without influencing the one the other in health, morals and religion.

Doubtless the influence of the Whites upon the Negroes is greater than the influence of the Negroes upon the Whites because we are the dominant race, which, of course, imposes upon us the greater responsibility; yet the reactive pull of these two racial influences, if the pull should be in different directions, would naturally and inevitably tend to bring the two races to a common level, so that it may be said that the two races must rise or fall together. It is for the White man to say which it shall be.

It was Dr. J. W. Gilbert, an educated Negro, who accompanied Bishop J. W. Lambuth when the Bishop opened the mission station in Africa, who once said: "You White people must lift us Negroes up or else we will pull you down." So then, to save ourselves from a possible tragic situation, as well as for our Christian concern for the welfare of the Negro, we should extend to him a helpful hand till, facing the rising sun, he stands shoulder to shoulder with the White man in the opportunity and with the capacity

REV. J. W. RAMSEY,
MRS. J. W. RAMSEY,
MR. J. W. BALDWIN,
REV. E. D. SIMPSON,
MRS. KATHLEEN BLANKS,
MRS. E. A. PHILLIPS,
MRS. W. GILMORE.

RACE RELATIONS-1939 IMPROVEMENT OF

Jackson, Miss., News
June 20, 1939

GOOD NEGRO CITIZENS

Three aged negroes at Raymond, George Weston, Moses White, and Alex. Epps, passed away recently, mourned by the entire community. Mr. R. A. Armistage, veteran merchant at that place, paid them this tribute:

I cannot resist the temptation to pay tribute to three of my colored friends who have died recently.

It saddens me beyond expression that I have to chronicle the passing of these three worthy citizens and co-workers of mine (in the barter of trade) for nearly half a century. In my almost daily and weekly contacts with them, I cannot recall a single instance where they gave me cause for complaint. They were courteous and in every way showed their appreciation of favors I might extend them.

I feel satisfied a profound sorrow for their passing is the expression of this entire community.

In every community in Mississippi you will find negroes of that type—honest, faithful, efficient, prompt in payment of all obligations, trusted and respected by all with whom they come in contact. The plain truth is that the average of honesty and morality among our colored folks compares tolerably well with that among white folks.

Brookhaven, Miss. Leader
August 8, 1939

WILL TYLER, NEGRO, HONORED

Every time we hear an outsider speak of a Southerner's disregard for its negro population we only wish that we could point out to them such an incident as took place Sunday at the burial of Will Tyler, a trusted servant for 33 years at the Hartman Funeral Home.

Will, 67 years old, died last week as the result of an automobile accident. He left five children. He was buried Sunday at one of the finest funerals ever accorded a member of the colored race. Will's body was borne by white pall bearers, Lott Bailey, Ralph Haag, Johnny Little, Frank Jackson and H. H. Higdon, all members of the Hartman staff and every person in the employ of the firm was present at the interment to serve as honorary pall bearers. A blanket of gladioli and other summer flowers covered the darkey's casket.

Will Tyler served his masters well for 33 years and those masters were proud to display their gratitude for his fine service in a most fitting way.

MISSISSIPPI

Negro Pictures Appear In Mississippi Dailies

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7—

Something new under the sun happened in Mississippi a few days ago. "Sings of the Soul" group of singers recently from New York has received many compliments from friends throughout the state. A few days ago the Jackson, Miss., Daily News carried a three-column picture of the group taken at the Equitable Life Gardens at the New York World's Fair. Since their return to the state they have been the recipients of many fine newspaper articles; one coming from the pen of Honorable Jack Hancock, executive secretary of Governor Hugh White.

IMPROVEMENT OF

N.Y. School Children

Learn Racial Tolerance

The Story Of A Little Negro Girl's Picture

And New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia

NEW YORK—(SNS)—New York's 1,250,000 elementary and high school students who attend the 1,000 schools in the city's five boroughs, will be required to attend two assemblies devoted to the teaching of racial tolerance every month, according to an announcement made here Wednesday, December 21, by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools.

While the program at these assemblies will be left largely to the discretion of school principals, Dr. Campbell said, principals have been asked to plan the sessions along the general lines laid down by the school board in a resolution adopted December 1.

The board's order suggested as a basis for these sessions the discussion of the "social and political history of the United States," and a presentation of the contributions of all races and nationalities in such a way as to develop esteem, respect and good will and tolerance among students and teachers.

New Rochelle Junior

High School Invites

First Negro Speaker

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Speaking on the "Cultural Contributions of Negroes to America," James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, addressed the assembly of the Isaac E. Young Junior High School, Friday afternoon, February 10.

"Recent trips through the South," declared Mr. Hubert, "have convinced me that Professor George Washington Carver of Tuskegee has made one of the greater contributions to the economic progress of the South than any living American." Mr. Hubert referred to the ability of farmers to maintain themselves in spite of the boll weevil by successfully substituting such crops as peanuts and tobacco for cotton.

This is the first time a school has ever invited a Negro speaker to its platform. Dr. Willis Thomson is principal of the school.

New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is known from coast to coast as a tough little scrapper who generally gets what he goes after, whether it is a PWA appropriation for the city or an amicable settlement of a garbage strike.

Though he is also known as a kind father, few people know of his intense love of children, a love which extends beyond the bounds of his own family. The Mayor has a passion for pictures of little children. In the library of his home on upper Fifth avenue, where Harlem meets Central Park the Mayor has a large collection of photographs of children of all races.

For some time he has been searching for a photograph of a Negro child to add to his collection. He wanted an expressive picture. Last week he found such a picture on the cover of a pamphlet recently published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The pamphlet entitled "Racial Inequalities in Education," was sent to him by Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

As soon as he saw it the Mayor knew that his search was over. Moving with his customary speed, he got Walter White on the phone, and asked for the original of the picture. N. A. A. C. P. officials made a search for the photographer. Officials of the National Scottsboro Committee, who had given the picture to the N. A. A. C. P., couldn't remember who the photographer was. They knew only that for several months the little girl's face had adorned the wall of their office at 112 East 19th street.

Finally somebody remembered that Bradley Smith, whose photographs have adorned the pages of Look, Time and Life magazines, took the picture. Mr. Smith was located at his rooms in Fifty-Seventh street. He was preparing to leave the city for a meeting in Arkansas. He had lost the negative, but dug up the first print.

It took only a short time to have the print rephotographed. And now Mr. LaGuardia has the picture, neatly framed and hanging on the wall of his library. And he is happy about

it too. He wrote the Association's executive secretary about it this week. The picture shows on the pamphlet a chubby, bright-eyed little girl, head on hand, seated in front of an open book. Under the photograph is the caption: "How About a Decent School for Me?"

Bradley Smith made the picture at the Delta Cooperative Farm, the interracial community in Bolivar County, Mississippi, where former Negro and white tenant farmers are working out a successful plan of farming.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL

And New York's Mayor LaGuardia

New York, Dec. 30—New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is known from coast to coast as a tough little scrapper who generally gets what he goes after, whether it is a WPA appropriation for the city or an amicable settlement of a garbage strike.

Though he is also known as a kind father, few people know of his intense love of children, a love which extends beyond the bounds of his own family. The Mayor has a passion for pictures of little children. In the library of his home on upper Fifth avenue, where Harlem meets Central Park the Mayor has a large collection of photographs of children of all races.

For some time he has been searching for a photograph of a Negro child to add to his collection. He wanted an expressive picture. Last week he found such a picture on the cover of a pamphlet recently published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The pamphlet, entitled "Racial Inequalities in Education," was sent to him by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

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Minorities Should *Atlanta World* Unite, Jews Told

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

NEW YORK—(SNS)—“The need for emphasizing principles such as those for which Lincoln stood— for finding a common denominator of racial minorities—was never more apparent,” said James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, last Wednesday night, in his address before more than 700 Jewish members of Gad Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, in the Pythian Temple, in downtown Manhattan.

This is the first time in its more than 75 years of existence that a Negro has been invited to attend a meeting of the Sons of Israel. Mr. Hubert chose to speak on the “Life of Abraham Lincoln— Its Significance to Negroes and Jews.”

Said Mr. Hubert: “I wish to pay tribute—not only to the aid and sympathetic understanding that we as Negroes have had at the hands of your group, but to voice my personal appreciation of that splendid demonstration of self help—of organized charity at its best—that has served as a stimulating ideal not only for Negroes but for other racial groups as well.

“Abraham Lincoln was the first

He president of the United States who was characteristically and typically American. In him all men—high and low—found their common denominator.

“Strange as it may seem, there are many Negroes who believe that a large number of Jewish people do not wish to be identified with them or thought of as having a common problem.....No story of the Negro's progress in America could be written without mention of Julius Rosenwald and the contributions he made to the educational, social and economic welfare, not only of Negroes but of America.....and now when Europeans are being driven from their homes, we are willing to move back and share a portion of that space, however small, with those whose economic security is even less than ours.

“Negroes do sympathize with the Jews in their present plight... We realize full well that what the Jews now suffer is but a slight indication of what we too will suffer if those enemies of Democracy are

allowed to continue in their aggressive program of persecution.” Dr. Hubert concluded by saying that America was a crucible and that we should all do away with our private feuds and vendettas. “God is making the Americans: The real American has not arrived.”

Something to Remember



Henry Walker 6-30-39
MEMENTOS FOR THE FUTURE: School's out and every kid waits to remember every other kid that attended the same school. So books are passed around for an autograph, as children of Public School 100 Ninth St. and First Ave., end the school year.

MAYOR TELLS OF DRIVE ON RACIAL SLANDERS

**112 Convictions in 6 Months,
Free Speech Upheld, He Says**

Mayor La Guardia made public yesterday a letter setting forth the efforts of the administration to curb anti-racial demonstrations in the city, while permitting freedom of speech. The letter was addressed to Dr. Emanuel Chapman, secretary of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, 261 Broadway.

12-23-39
Replying to a letter from Dr. Chapman regarding anti-Semitic activities of some groups, the Mayor wrote that the situation had received his close attention, as well as that of the police.

"In the past six months the police have brought up for arraignment 238 cases by arrest or summons," the Mayor wrote. "Of these, 112 have resulted in convictions in the Magistrates Courts, carrying sentences of fine or imprisonment. Additional cases are scheduled for trial in the Magistrates Courts."

"The action thus far taken by the police indicates the manner in which both freedom of speech and the right of racial and religious minorities to be free from abuse are simultaneously recognized. The City of New York will continue to remain free for all who wish to express their opinion, but the authorities will deal properly with any misguided troublemakers who, under the guise of free speech, slander or vilify peaceful groups residing in this city."

White Boy Drowns In Attempt To Save Negro

KINSTON, N. C., (ANP).—David F. Koonce, a 15-year-old white boy, last week lost his life attempting to save a 12-year-old colored lad whose boat capsized in the Neuse river near here. The colored boy, according to Sheriff Samuel H. Hurd, swam to shore and told him of the white boy's efforts to save him. Young Koonce was caught in a whirlpool, and his body was recovered three hours later.

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(Associated Negro Press)

EVIDENCES are being steadily multiplied that when the Kingdom of Race Relations comes, it is coming first in the South via North Carolina. North Carolina among the states and the Negro dist Episcopal church South, among the denominations, are blazing the trail of better race relations in the South. Just what has happened in the premise is a matter of profound concern for this nation and world.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South is the chief sponsor of the interracial movement and its techniques are being employed throughout the nation and world. The chiefest champions of better race relations have come out of this great denomination.

The state of North Carolina has taken the lead in advancing the cause of better race relations; for many years ago it committed itself to an educational program for Negroes which has since become the ideal of the other states of the South. That the Negro business capitol of the nation and world is located in Durham, N. C., is not an accident. The fact boldly suggests a freedom of spirit of the Negroes and a constructive cooperation of whites and Negroes that could be copied throughout the nation with admirable results.

"PLAY THE GAME SQUARELY"

Within recent weeks the attention of the country has been called to an incident which reflects the spirit of white North Carolina. Duke University's great football team went North to play Syracuse University whose star was a Negro. The question of whether to play against the Negro came up for settlement. Coach Wallace Wade and his advisers decided to play against the Negro.

Furthermore Wade lectured his men to "play the game squarely, no less fiercely nor more roughly because of the Negro." A finer display of sportsmanship was never seen upon any gridiron and Duke won decisively. Duke won two victories. The less important was the game by a decisive score. Its most important victory was the one over prejudice. Those Duke men are going out into every quarter of the nation and that fine sportsmanlike spirit will through the years

Race Relations In North Carolina

work wonders for their moral and spiritual emancipation.

Duke University's football team has done the cause of race relations a great service. This great school has slapped in the face the brazen custom of drawing the color line when the opposition has a Negro. Just a few weeks previous the University of North Carolina refused to draw the color line when New York University's football squad brought forward its Negro star.

These North Carolina teams have given the Virginia teams something to think about.

A few years ago Virginia Polytechnic Institute journeyed to Hamilton, N. Y., to play Colgate and refused to play against Colgate's Negro star, and Colgate authorities lacked moral stamina and kept out of the lineup its great Negro player and proceeded to lose the game. Several years ago Washington and Lee University went to Pennsylvania to play Washington and Jefferson and refused to play against the latter's Negro star. There was more moral stamina at the Pennsylvania institution and they refused to play without their Negro star. We have here a strange paradox. Virginia boasts of its chivalry and aristocracy, and its F. F. V. blood and traditions. Its teams "play little" by drawing color lines when they play Northern teams with Negro stars.

BLOOD AND TRADITIONS

North Carolina makes no boasts about its blood and traditions, but plays the game squarely. The moral leadership of the South must inevitably pass to North Carolina if Virginia lags in its moral growth. It is true that the sportsmanship of football teams and crowds may not be an accurate criterion of moral advance, but none can deny that it is a straw that shows the way the moral winds are blowing. The fact remains that what and how the white youth of today feels, will determine what the tomorrow of race relations will be.

The football players and followers are going to be this nation's rulers some day and their thinking habits are being formed on the football fields of our colleges. Fortunate is the college that has for its

coach a man like Wallace Wade. The young white South is advancing rapidly in its thinking on the color question and if the young Negro South is preparing itself to intelligently cooperate, the South is going places. The Kingdom of Race Relations comes "via North Carolina."

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
May 26, 1939

Odum Is Head Of Interracial Body in South

Atlanta, May 25 (AP).—The southern commission on interracial co-operation, in annual session here today unanimously endorsed proposed federal aid for public education in the states "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored."

The commission also discussed the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which affirmed the constitutional right of Negroes to equality of opportunity for graduate education in states which maintain dual school systems.

Officers elected for the ensuing year included: Asby Jones, Atlanta, honorary president; Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, president, and Bertha M. Newell, Salisbury, second vice president. Odum also was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Hoey Predicts Bright *Future and Quile* Future for Negro

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Speaking one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the state before a crowd of white and colored estimated at 8,000, which had gathered Sunday, July 9, for the dedication of the new Community Hospital, Governor Clyde R. Hoey said the institution was a great indication of interracial goodwill in Wilmington, and he urged Negroes to continue their progress toward what he termed "a bright future for colored people."

The Governor, who was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Darst, bishop of the East Carolina Diocese of the Episcopal church, as "a great Christian gentleman," urged that "the fundamental principles of democracy and the inheritance of freedom granted us by our fathers and outlined in the constitution be preserved above all things." 7-29-39

Continuing, Governor Hoey said, "we have here a land which recognizes under the law the right of all people without regard for race color or creed."

UPHOLD LIBERTY

"Uphold the bulwark of liberty," he continued, and "preserve the law and maintain the moral stamina to meet the dangers of the day."

Governor Hoey commended the hospital to the colored people "for the alleviation of human suffering and the restoration of health and life."

State Senator Emmett Bellamy, chairman of the committee of arrangements, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the various dignitaries and members of the Community Hospital board of trustees.

Others on the program were Mayor Thomas E. Cooper, W. D. McCraig, chairman of the board of trustees of the hospital; James E. L. Wade, commissioner of public works of Wilmington; chairman Addison Hewlett of the country board of commissioners; Dr. R. R. Taylor, vice-principal-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the trustee board of State College at Fayetteville, the Rev. H. B. Shaw, presiding elder of the A. M. E. Zion church, and the Rev. W. H. Moore, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church.

Members of the original trustee board of the hospital, Dr. Foster F. Burnett, Thomas Hooper, and the Rev. W. H. Moore were introduced by Mr. Bellamy.

The Palmer Harmony Singers, directed by Mrs. Esta Hall Palmer, furnished the music.

Community Hospital costs approximately \$100,000, including beautification of the grounds. It is

Four Lose Lives in Blaze After Train-Truck Crash

Oil Truck Explodes and Starts Destructive Fire at Fayetteville Crossing

Fayetteville, May 6.—A north-bound extra freight train on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad struck and demolished a tank-truck carrying 4,000 gallons of gasoline at Mumford Street crossing and caused a fire which brought death to four men, burned three houses and 10 railroad freight cars, two motor trucks and two automobiles, and threatened a large section of the city with a conflagration. A fourth house and the office of the Railway Express Agency, Inc. were damaged by flames.

The dead: George W. Barbee, 34, Fayetteville, driver of the gasoline truck; A. F. Buchanan, 52, engineer of the train; Early Powell, Negro fireman; and Henry D. Fowler, Jr., brakeman. All the trainmen were from Rocky Mount.

Barbee died in the yard of an adjoining house amid heat so intense that his body could not be removed for an hour. Buchanan was found dead in the tender of his locomotive after he had brought it to a halt about three blocks north of the point where the engine cut the gasoline truck in two. Fowler and Powell were rushed to Pittman Hospital. Powell died within six hours; Fowler lived nine hours.

The accident occurred at the intersection of Mumford and Winslow streets. The railroad runs down Winslow Street for its full length in the city.

Truck Explodes.

Both halves of the double-compartment truck exploded, according to eyewitnesses, and flaming gasoline was thrown in all directions over a wide area and the train was flooded.

Burning gasoline poured into storm sewers and gushed into an open ditch on Hillsboro Street, set fire to the express agency building, and destroyed an express truck and an automobile owned by the express manager, C. W. Johnson. It also burned a car belonging to S. C. Bouzens, a guest at the Rosemont Hotel. The car's gasoline tank exploded when the flames reached it.

The explosion and fire put the line to the city's pumping station

out of commission for the time and created a dangerous situation, and Fire Chief S. W. Tillinghast sent hurry calls for aid to the fire departments of Fort Bragg, Clinton, and Raeford, all of whom responded with invaluable aid in fighting the blaze.

Aid for 20 Persons Asked.

Occupants of the destroyed homes had no time to save any furnishings, so rapidly did the flames spread. The local Red Cross chapter and the county welfare superintendent this afternoon issued an appeal for local aid for the 20 persons thus burned out. Help from outside sources is not called for.

Negro Boy Is Hero.

An unidentified Negro boy was cast in the role of a hero after he had been injured when he fell over a wire fence trying to escape the flames. He went back toward the fire and pounded on the doors and windows of houses to arouse the occupants.

The houses burned were 134 Winslow Street, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James E. Thomas, who operated a rooming house, and another house owned by Charles T. Haigh; 140 Winslow, occupied by Mrs. A. G. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jackson, owned by C. W. Sandrock. The last two were reported as total loss, and the Thomas House as 90 per cent loss. The loss on the two Haigh houses was estimated at \$4,000. No estimate is available on the other. A brick apartment house around the corner of Mumford Street was damaged slightly.

Investigation Opened.

Several investigations of the accident were under way today, by the city, the railroad, and the trucking company, as well as county authorities. Coroner W. C. Davis had not determined tonight whether an inquest was needed. The crossing where the collision occurred is an unguarded one.

Tentative arrangements for the erection of automatic crossing lights or 12 of them probably would be made between the city and the railroad.

The board of aldermen recently discussed the creation of truck lanes with Highway Commission representatives, "I thought Massey Hill was on fire," said a man who viewed it from the neighborhood of Hope Mills.

P. B. Barbour, manager of the ABC store, was conducting a liquor raid in the northern portion of town when the explosion occurred.

to Marion.

Barbee will be buried in Charlotte, where his father resided. He then seemed to flatten out," he ascended here from that city in October. "Almost immediately it looked like the whole town was on fire."

He is survived by his wife, who before marriage was Miss Blanch Stewart of Raleigh; two daughters, Alice Louise and Georgia Vinsontype operator, who lives near the Barbee; his father, E. V. Barbee of Charlotte; by two brothers, C. V. Barbee of Reidsville and J. F. Barbee of Charlotte; and a sister, Mrs. W. E. Clayton of Fort Worth, Texas. The body is at Jernigan's Funeral Home. It will be removed to Charlotte for funeral services tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The rites will be conducted by the Rev. J. D. Prevatt. Burial will be in a Charlotte cemetery.

Describes Flames.

"Flames shot 200 feet into the air," declared Policeman Frank Maultsby, who was on duty at the corner of Hay and Winslow streets, two blocks from the crash. Almost immediately afterward the train, which was coming from the south, passed me, a mass of flames and the whole of Winslow Street looked like a river of fire.

The gasoline trickled into the storm sewers and the manhole covers started blowing up with explosions that sounded like siege guns. Traffic over the main line New York-to-Florida tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line was delayed about two hours and a half by the disaster, railroad officials said.

The tracks were cleared when the flames subsided enough to permit switching engines to haul the damaged cars to nearby railroad yards. Three of the cars were a total loss, and six others at least will have to be rebuilt completely. The contents of five of them were destroyed.

The destroyed cars contained cotton, tobacco products, cigars and cigarettes, and general merchandise. A check on the monetary damage was not available.

Three cars of hogs were in the ill-fated train, but the animals miraculously escaped much injury, although many of them were singed and burned slightly. Dr. F. N. Evans, Atlantic Coast Line veterinarian, was examining them today. He said 10 or 12 of them probably would be destroyed.

Flames which shot into the air after the explosion were seen more than ten miles away.

"I thought Massey Hill was on fire," said a man who viewed it from the neighborhood of Hope Mills.

P. B. Barbour, manager of the ABC store, was conducting a liquor raid in the northern portion of town when the explosion occurred.

"A red mushroom of fire and smoke shot up into the air 200 feet and then seemed to flatten out," he ascended here from that city in October. "Almost immediately it looked like the whole town was on fire."

"It looked like the back door of Hell," declared Sam Turner, linotype operator, who lives near the scene of the crash. Greensboro, N. C., News July 1, 1939

RACE RELATIONS ARE IMPROVED IN STATE

Dr. Newbold Makes Statement In Address At A. and T. College.

"Race Relations in the state have improved in the last 12 months," was the assertion of Dr. N. C. Newbold, state director of negro education, at a special chapel assembly of the A. and T. college summer school yesterday. Dr. Newbold, long a pioneer in negro education and better race-relations, was introduced by President F. D. Bluford.

Dr. Newbold took as the basis of his speech two questions sent out to prominent negro leaders in all lines of endeavor throughout the state. The questions were: "What items indicating favorable race relations have you observed in the last 12 months?" and "What items have you observed in the state which tend to destroy racial harmony?"

It was the consensus, he said, that North Carolina has taken the most forward steps of any state in the south tending toward improved racial harmony in the last year.

From the results of the questionnaire, Dr. Newbold said, there are still items which need to be worked out if this racial harmony is to be progressive. Needs listed as paramount, the speaker said, are fuller participation of negroes on juries, negro police officers in negro communities, provision for feeble-minded negro children and delinquent negro girls, appointment of more negroes to planning commissions and public boards where their own interests are at stake, granting of recreational centers, parks, and improved streets to negro communities, and pay for negroes on the same basis of white townmen when they do the same work.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
December 6, 1939

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE NEGRO.

J. FRANK LYTLE, aged and independent negro farmer of upper Mecklenburg county, whose death is noted, enjoyed the esteem of the people of his race and the respect of whites as well because of his accomplishments and his intelligence and personal integrity.

We doubt if there were any better farmers in Mecklenburg county than this man.

He owned hundreds of acres of good agricultural land which he had amassed by his prudent and frugal way of living, long ago emerging into the farm-ownership class from humble and impoverished beginnings which gave no token of the degree of material wealth he would later accumulate.

Not only a good farmer was LYTLE, but a fine, upright, progressive law-abiding and Christian citizen.

He believed in educating his children and gave them all a college education, reaching then down to assist grandchildren and even others who showed themselves worthy to gain this advantage for themselves.

LYTLE has been a model citizen in the upper reaches of Mecklenburg county.

His white neighbors not only liked him and believed in him, but often consulted with him and profitably followed his advice.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939
IMPROVEMENT OF

OHIO

WHITE COLLEGE MATES RALLY TO AID OF COLORED STUDENT

June 5-11-39
COLUMBUS, OHIO, May — "If you do good unto others, good will come back to you" may sound like so much hooey in an era of materialism and opportunism.

But Melvin B. Farris, freshman medical student at Ohio State University, had occasion to think those few trite words over when confronted with the problem of paying his tuition fee when three white fellow-students quietly canvassed classmates for funds to meet the emergency.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Farris, popular member of the class who has been working to earn his way through college and medical school, had managed to save \$77 toward this fee, when his sister was taken seriously ill, and confronted with an operation.

Learning of his plight, a classmate, Mason S. Jones, set about doing something about it. Enlisting the aid of two other medical students, Don Walters and James A. Pollard, both white, they started a collection, raising the needed sum, and paid the fee for him.

In a statement concerning this splendid gesture Jones remarked: "Everyone likes Farris, and I know that many of the students had to borrow money themselves to help him."

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
January 23, 1939

DR. EDMONDS TO ADDRESS CLUBS

Prominent Minister
To Speak On South-
ern Negro Tues-
day

Dr. H. M. Edmonds, prominent southern minister will be presented by the Catechee club on Tuesday afternoon at an open meeting to speak on "The Negro in the South."

Club women of the city and all men and women interested in this vital subject are urged to attend the meeting which will be held at the Presbyterian church at three-thirty o'clock.

The Catechee club is studying this year a series of programs on the Southern Regions and is delighted to have Dr. Edmonds here for this topic.

Dr. Edmonds is a brother of Mrs. Peter McKellar, and a son of Mrs. Alice Edmonds of this city. He has frequently visited in Greenwood, speaking in the city on several occasions, and needs no introduction to a Greenwood audience.

Throughout the South and other sections Dr. Edmonds is widely known as a minister, a writer and a lecturer. He was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1907 and since that time has held several important pastorates in Montgomery and Birmingham. Since 1915 he has been pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church in Birmingham.

He has also taken an outstanding part in civic and social work and is now a member of the well-known Southern Inter-racial Commission, and is serving as a member of the Birmingham Parole Board.

At the beginning of Tuesday's program City Colored Choir Union will sing. This is a new organization led by James Robinson and will be heard with much interest by the lo-

cal audience.

The choir will sing "Let It Breathe On Me", "Walk Together Children" and "Is There Anybody Here Who Loves The Lord."

Asheville N. C. Citizen

July 19, 1939

PLIGHT OF NEGRO IS DISCUSSED AT COUNCIL MEETING

Addresses Delivered At
Lake Junaluska By
Two Educators

LAKE JUNALUSKA, July 18. (Special)—Two outstanding educators of the south, representing the white and negro races, spoke from the Junaluska platform Monday evening under auspices of the Council on a Christian Social Order, meeting here July 16-20. They were Dr. Rupert B. Vance, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Both speakers discussed aspects of the plight of the rural negro in the south and expressed the opinion that the future holds bright promise in terms of interracial progress and that the south probably represents the section of the country more ready to go forward in this respect because in the south the races have lived together longer and there is more genuine understanding between the two.

Speaks On Status Of Negro

Dr. Patterson, a southern negro who holds a Ph. D. degree from Cornell university, speaking on "The Economic Status of the Negro," said the subject holds renewed significance because of the consideration which the south is being given to the south as the nation's No. 1 economic problem and under the circumstances; but in described by others as the nation's No. 1 economic opportunity. "The south," he said, "has been described as a land of paradoxes, rich in natural resources, rich in human resources, yet a region of poor people, poorly fed, poorly housed, and poorly clothed."

In discussing his subject, the speaker dwelt on the per capita negro wealth of the south; the system of farming which he said has enmeshed both white and negro farmers; schools for negroes, their inadequacy in terms of number, equip-

ment, and personnel; the low status of housing, particularly rural housing, showing not only a need for increased expenditure but presenting a great opportunity for housing with the use of native low cost materials. "The solution to this problem," said the speaker, "must come about largely through the development of the human resources who will be in position to stop the waste of natural resources now occurring at a tremendous rate and to develop the raw materials of the south in such a way as to make it one of the richest parts of the nation."

One Third Of Resources

"Since the negro constitutes roughly one third of the human resources of the south, it is obvious that the success of the program of human development must be of important consideration to this large group of native southerners."

Dr. Vance discussed the negro in the rural south from the viewpoint of interracial competition for the land, resulting, he said, from an agricultural system which has created tenancy and share cropping. He surveyed the laws governing land ownership by negroes in the various states and said that in border states the negro has made a good job of owning little farms, but they are located mostly in poor land areas.

"To the credit of the south," said the speaker, "interracial restrictions are not imbedded in our laws on farm ownership, but restrictions based on folkway and traditional custom have been made use of. The agricultural situation is serious and complex, and our best hope lies in social cooperation. The north and the south have got to stop the pot calling the kettle black; we are all in the same boat and are going to sink or swim together. In growing tolerance and understanding, rather than in economic processes lies the solution."

White Tenancy Increased

"The abolition of slavery gave freed men the right to compete without means and surrounded by racial barriers. It opened up the pit of share cropping for the whites and

the negro a long hard ladder up which he might climb. The negro has done as well as could be expected under the circumstances; but in the meantime, white tenancy has increased until it has become so interwoven with the racial factor that it is almost impossible to separate them. The ridiculed slogan of 'forty acres and a mule' prevalent in the '60's would have been sensible and might have worked to the advantage of all concerned by preventing a system of sharecropping and interracial competition."

Programmed for Wednesday evening are Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Blue Ridge; Miss Ila Romola Sircar, of Allahabad, India, and Tomiko Okamura, Japanese student.

Both Races Contribute To Iron Lung Fund To Save Life Of Colored Girl

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 10
—(By Henry Percival for ANP)—An iron lung purchased through city-wide contributions in a campaign sponsored by the junior chamber of commerce, composed of young white businessmen, has saved the life of

Catherine Robinson, 14-year-old colored girl.

Several weeks ago South Carolina suffered an epidemic of infantile paralysis. First to be stricken was Catherine. An iron lung was needed immediately to save her life. They are expensive and there were no funds to purchase one nor time

to petition or contact governmental agencies.

So the junior chamber of commerce ordered one. To raise the purchase price, \$15,000, jars were placed throughout the city. On each jar was a picture of Catherine in the iron lung. Stories were carried in the daily paper. And for 20 nights Jack

Keys, secretary of the chamber, counted 2,000 pennies along with an equal number of nickles and dimes.

After saving this girl from death, the iron lung has had another occupant. She, too, is colored. The doctors don't yet know whether her life will be saved.

Equal Opportunities

For Negroes Urged

At S. C. Convention

Legal Rights, Tolerance And

Equality of Opportunity

Recommended for Race Group

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—Negro baiters and Southern advocates of "white supremacy" were given a decided jolt here last week when the Social Service commission of the 119th annual Baptist Convention, white, admitted a report recommending the granting to Negroes of almost every social, economic and political right they have been fighting for since Reconstruction Days.

The commission urged the Baptist leaders to "seek to accord the Negro his just and legal rights as fast as he is able to assume them," and this recommendation coupled with others equally strong and revolutionary, precipitated a controversy that waged on the floor of the convention and in committee rooms during the entire three-day session.

But when the fireworks had cleared, and the "conservative element" again held sway, the delegates voted to strike out the "controversial section" as being "more political than religious." The section of the Social Service commission report which frankly

turnoil. One champion for the adoption of the report said, "To tax the Negro without letting him vote if he is qualified amounts to taxation without representation." Another said: "The South treats the Negro just about as badly as Germany treats the Jews."

Other excerpts; "The Negro has been unjustly discriminated against in our system of public school education. Negroes have not received justice in the provision for their health. It is openly admitted that the Negro cannot obtain justice in our courts."

After deciding that the report was a "political issue" the convention voted to eliminate it. Negroes were declared that for a white Baptist convention to even discuss such matters in an open meeting was a step forward and argues well for better race relations

advocated justice and fair play for Negroes was read by the Rev. W. N. Leathers of Conway, S. C.

The immediate cause of the controversy was the section saying "Everyone agrees that wholesome restrictions should be placed about the ballot but every citizen who is qualified to vote should be permitted to do so. There is good reason

to anticipate eventual social upheaval in any commonwealth in which a minority group composing 45% of its population is denied the ballot simply because of its color."

This introduction to the report on the Negro covering over six pages threw the convention into a

Chattanooga Tenn. News
March 30, 1939

To Hold Reception For Dr. Fowle



DR. J. L. FOWLE

First Presbyterian Church will give a special program and reception Tuesday for Dr. James L. Fowle in honor of his tenth anniversary as pastor of the church. A meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the church auditorium, followed by the reception in the church parlors. Members of the congregation and friends of Dr. Fowle are invited.

Dr. Fowle came here April 2, 1929, from Central Presbyterian Church in St. Louis.

Frank K. Rosamond is general chairman of arrangements. He will be assisted by Clarence A. Avery, W. L. Frierson, W. N. Jones, F. A. Nelson, Carl Scheibe, Mrs. Milton B. Ochs, Mrs. R. N. Logan and Mrs. E. Y. Chapin. Dr. J. P. McCallie has arranged for representation of the moderators of the general assembly, synod and presby-

tery. Other organizations of which Dr. Fowle is a member will be represented. Miss Anna Martin, Mrs. N. S. Sloan and Mrs. W. H. Pryor will represent the Women's Auxiliary.

Dr. Fowle is president of the Chattanooga Pastors' Association, a member of the Presbyterian Assembly's Home Missions Committee, the Chattanooga Interracial Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, president of the executive committee of the Community Chest, director of the Y. M. C. A. and advisor of the Civitan Club.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 18, 1939

Jim Bynes

IN the death of James Monroe Bynes, Sr., Chattanooga loses one of its most useful Negro citizens. For many years, when he was janitor at City Hall, his bulletin board at the corner of the lot, would contain sayings of philosophy and wit. Oftimes, there was sorrow, for the first such bulletin was posted on the occasion of the assassination of President McKinley.

Jim Bynes was not only a philosopher but to some of us he was a comforter. Until he was taken ill some months ago, he would frequently

come up to our office to comment on something we had written. He was of that warm-hearted type which believes in flowers for the living, and hence usually came up to express approval.

His whole soul was wrapped up in the welfare of his race, and even the slightest recognition of some worthwhile Negro project drew his deep gratitude. He would climb our long and steep flight of steps to tell us about it.

At the outset we said that Jim Bynes was "one of the city's most useful Negro citizens." Lest some one think we meant to limit the value of his service by use of the word Negro, we would add that the contrary is true. There is a group

of Negroes here who are our most useful citizens, white or black, for they work ceaselessly to help the poorest of our people. A leader among these, a shining light, has just died, and there will be weeping and wailing down in the little shacks, when Jim Bynes is laid in the cold, cold ground.

Norfolk, Va. Post
February 11, 1939

Support Given To Inter-Racial Activities Here

Methodist Council Adopts Programs to Create Co-operation

Aid in the enlargement program of the Norfolk Inter-racial Commission was given in several resolutions passed last night by the division on inter-racial co-operation of the Co-operating Council of the Methodist churches of Norfolk.

As a result of the resolutions, Mrs. E. W. Edwards was appointed chairman of a committee to collect supplies and bedding to be distributed by the Colored United Charities; Mrs. N. H. Gowling was appointed chairman of a committee to promote among the churches the slogan of the division, "Form a friendship with a person of another race that each may better know the Great Friend."

Other committees were appointed to promulgate resolutions, which were to make efforts to become acquainted with some phase of local Oriental life and form a friendship with at least one Oriental person, the Rev. G. T. Forrester, chairman; to promote the 1939 Negro Vacation Bible School, the Rev. F. R. Chenault, D. D., chairman.

An inter-racial speakers' bureau was established at the office of Miss Ruth Carryer, executive secretary of the Co-operating Council, in Epworth Methodist Church. Chairman of a committee to assist is the Rev. S. K. Emurian, pastor of Fox Hall and Denby churches. Dr. R. Ashton Gay was elected vice chairman of a division and Mrs. Gowling was re-elected secretary.

The Rev. D. B. Mullins, pastor of Memorial Methodist Church, spoke during the meeting. The choir of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, where the meeting was held, sang several selections.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

ALABAMA

Andalusia, Ala., News
January 26, 1939

QUARTERLY INTER-RACIAL MEETING AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

The Quarterly Inter-racial meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. J. A. Cook will be the speaker of the afternoon, having for his subject, "Our Common Problems." All interested friends are cordially urged to attend.

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 2, 1939

REPORT GIVEN ON SOCIAL RELATIONS MEETING—

The Christian Social Relations meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Vaughn, Monday, February 27, at 10:30 A.M. Mrs. F. P. Bledsoe, chairman of the Christian Social Re-

lations Bureau, presided. She read the quarterly letter from the new Council Chairman, Miss Thelma Stevens, giving suggestions of work for each of the five divisions of the Bureau. Mrs. W. M. Alexander, of Nashville, Tenn., Council Chairman of International Relations and World Peace, says that the most potent influence for international good will in the average American Community is the Woman's Missionary Society. Through the society, "Mrs. Average America" becomes aware of world conditions and builds Christian attitudes toward world brotherhood. Mrs. J. H. Lamar is the local chairman of this work, and it is the plan of her committee this year to work through the schools to educate for peace.

Mrs. W. B. Lundrum, of Tyler, Texas, Council Chairman of Christian Citizenship and Law Observance requests that auxiliaries study the work done in the department of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches in view of unification. She asks that women be alert to the need for promoting the "Federal Aid Bill" for schools. She requests that information about the bill be read and studied. Mrs. J. R. Rush, local chairman of this committee, is making a study of the bill and will report to the auxiliary.

Miss Louise Young, Nashville, Council Chairman of Inter-racial Work, suggests several activities for local auxiliaries: 1. Observe Negro History Week sometime in February; 2. Work always to create sentiment against lynching. Mrs. H. A. Vaughn is chairman of this committee in the local society.

Mrs. W. A. Newell, Morganton, N.C., is Council Chairman of Economic Relations. She urges all societies to acquaint themselves with facts and support any state and national legislation looking toward fair labor conditions in wages and hours. Mrs. A. S. Turnipseed is the local chairman and has plans for promoting intelligent reading and study on the subject.

Miss Mabel K. Howell, Nashville, Tenn., Council Chairman of Rural Development, asks that the rural community be studied, that rural groups cooperate with County Health Units. A comprehensive program for the rural church is being proposed by the Woman's Missionary Council and local groups must carry it out. Mrs. Ed Willcoxon is the local chairman of this group and has plans for the year's work.

After each chairman presented her work, the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Asa Vaughn, chairman of International Cooperation. Rev. A. S. Turnipseed gave a devotional taken from John 4: 1-15. Mrs. Vaughn said the purpose of the program was to observe Negro History Week.

Mrs. C. R. Heard gave an interesting paper on the history of Negro History Week. This observance occurs in February of every year and was started in 1926. The purpose of the Observance is to collect sociological and historic data that is concerning the Negroes; to promote the study of the Negro through schools, also one of its aims is to promote understanding between races. Carter Woodson is director of the Association.

A resume of the life of James Johnson was given by Mrs. A. S. Turnipseed; of Booker T. Washington, by Miss Sue Gautier; and R.R. Moten, by Mrs. G. Y. Lamar; and of John Russurum, by Mrs. Marie Curtis.

Numerous mounted pictures of outstanding Negroes were exhibited. Mrs. Roland Anderson gave a news paper article entitled, "Educate The Negroes".

All materials for the meeting were supplied through the courtesy of The Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. H. A. Vaughn closed the meeting with prayer.

Florence, Alabama—Times
March 18, 1939

INTER-RACIAL MEET

An inter-racial meeting is scheduled for Sunday at 3 p. m., at Beth-el A.M.E. church, South Atlanta avenue, Sheffield, in connection with the second quarterly visit of Presiding Elder J. B. Carter, of the Florence district, of the church. Pastor J. S. Benn, Jr., invites all white and negro ministers and their congregations to be present and participate in a symposium forum which will have for its theme: "The youth problems and the future". This promises to be a lively program and discussion by both races. Special singing will feature the program. Rev. Carter will preach at Bethel church at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. The public is urged to attend these services.

White People And Negroes In Our Southland

By A WHITE MAN
(From the Montgomery, Alabama Advertiser)

The Negro in the South—in Alabama—is the white man's untapped gold mine. Make him healthy, make him prosper, introduce him to the pleasures and ways of civilization, give him better houses to live in, pay him better, give him good schools, and soon these that affront and insult him needlessly, and the Negro will work his way for himself and his white neighbor. Moreover, the Negro will enhance the wealth of all white people.

The American Negro instinctively loves the South and the southern white people. His grievances are superficial. Extend him a

friendly hand, convince him that you are on his side and will defend his rights as a human being, give him a fair chance to make a better living wage, and the Negro—of the better sort—will sink or swim with southern whites.

The southern Negro is not interested in social privileges—he wouldn't be comfortable in the living room of a white man, and social recognition has no relation to his heart's desire. He is ready and willing to live in his appointed place, provided that appointed place is sanitary, healthful, inviting and decent. We are thinking now of the sensible, middle class Negro, and not of the outlaw, stupid Negro.

Negroes need and deserve better school houses, they need and deserve better playground facilities for their young in our cities, and we whites are not civilized as we like to think if we do not grant these modest demands.

Negroes need better sidewalks and streets, they need and deserve better sanitary connections. Negroes need and deserve rest rooms on the bus lines of Alabama and other southern states because they are ready and generous patrons of the busses.

Negroes have a natural right to demand that they be treated as human beings. Any white man who would grant them less than their full rights as human beings does not deserve their good will or their ample patronage.

RACE RELATIONS CLASSES PUSHED

(From yesterday's Final Edition)
Surveys, findings, reports and open forums feature the classes at the School for the Study of Race Relations in the South under the sponsorship of the Southern Leadership Training School System.

The school, which opened Thursday, will be conducted through July 20 from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building.

A special course in race relations is being conducted by Dr. J. J. Gandy, formerly of Fisk University. Lectures at each assembly are made by J. J. Craig, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, president of the Southern Leadership Training School System, has just returned from a tour of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. He states that much interest is being shown in the work of the school.

NEGROES TO EYE RACE RELATIONS

Special School Will Be Held
In Birmingham Thursday

To July 20

7-5-39

Negroes of every age and creed will gather in Birmingham from Thursday to July 20 for a special school to study race relations under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Lewis, head of the Southern Leadership Training System.

Held at the Colored Y. W. C. A., the two-week conference will include research, surveys, reports and open forums under outstanding speakers of both races.

Of the 14,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 9,000,000 are within Southern boundaries. The session is the result of a recent meeting of S. L. T. S. executives, the Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Inc., and representatives of several other influential organizations in the South. It is being given to foster better interracial understanding and cooperation. Alabama, Mississippi and adjoining states will receive particular emphasis because of the near balance between white and Negro population in those states.

Registration fees, tuition, books and other incidentals will be furnished. In cases where the judgment of the acceptance committee deems it advisable, applicants from distant points will be allowed transportation.

The Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Inc., has agreed to underwrite the expense of the school, according to Executive Secretary W. G. Young. Dr. Lewis, founder of the Summer school and president of the Southern Leadership Training System, has received endorsement for his work from George Lewis Bailes, solicitor; J. M. Jones, Jr., City Commission president; Waights M. Taylor, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and E. E. South, executive secretary of the Birmingham Better Business Association.

DR. GANDY HEADS SPEAKING FORUM

Study Of Race Relations Is
Conducted Here

7-10-39
Dr. J. J. Gandy, formerly of Fisk University, is a featured speaker of the School for Study of Race Relations in the South which opened Thursday at the Colored Y. W. C. A. under sponsorship of the Southern Leadership Training School System.

Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Lewis, president of S. L. T. S. S., the two-week conference is attracting students from other cities and states, as well as a large number of local leaders. Dr. Lewis, who has just returned from a tour of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, reports a widespread interest in the three states for the movement now under way here.

B. J. Craig, local Y. M. C. A. secretary and educational leader, is presenting a series of brief lectures at each general assembly, and Claude Wesley acts as forum director. Registration is under Margaret L. Lewis, accredited teacher of standard curriculum, who is assisted by Lillie Craig, religious education instructor.

Classes meet each evening from 7 to 9:30 p.m. for research, survey, lectures and open forum discussions. Other leaders are expected in Birmingham for later sessions of the conference. The Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Inc., is underwriting expenses of the school, and according to Executive Secretary W. G. Young, applicants from distant points will be allowed transportation when the acceptance committee deems it advisable. Registration fees, tuition, books and other incidentals are being furnished.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939

MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 5, 1939

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 26, 1939

ALABAMA

NEGROES TO EYE RACE RELATIONS

INTERRACIAL UNIT RAPS PREJUDICES

Special School Will Be Held
In Birmingham Thursday
To July 20

Federal Education Aid For
Whites, Negroes Alike
Urged At Session

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ATLANTA—(P)—Proposed federal aid to public education "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored" today had unanimous endorsement of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The commission, in annual session yesterday, also adopted unanimously a resolution deploring "the attempts being made in this country to arouse anti-Semitism and other prejudices" and urging both members and officers "to combat these attempts in every way in their power."

Discussed at length was the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which held that Negro students had a right to attend a state university if a state failed to provide equal opportunities for graduate and professional work in separate schools.

In its consideration of the Gaines decision, the commission was unanimous in agreeing on three points:

1. That any solution to be acceptable must be within the limits of the decision of the high tribunal;
2. That efforts aiming at dishonest or questionable substitutes for graduate training for Negroes be strongly discouraged;
3. That the implications of the decision as to equality of educational opportunity be followed through all phases of Negro education, from elementary to university training.

Elected honorary president was M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta. Others elected included Howard W. Odum, of Chapel Hill, N. C., president and chairman of the board of directors; Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona Beach, Fla., first vice president; Bertha M. Newell, Salisbury, N. C., second vice president; Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta, third vice president, and Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, executive secretary.

An Educational Program For Better Race Relations

There has just been concluded in Birmingham a two-week school for the study of race relations, conducted at the Y. W. C. A. Colored, under the auspices of the Southern Leadership Training School System. The sessions were under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the training school system, and national field secretary of the Interracial Commission of the United States. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, he seeks in his educational work to spread the spirit and teachings of Booker T. Washington and to build upon that foundation for the betterment of conditions in the South affecting both the white and colored races.

Training schools similar to the one in Birmingham have been conducted by this organization in other Southern cities. The classes here had an enrollment of 35, including ministers, teachers, church leaders and social service workers. The chief purpose of the program is to train Negroes who have shown special qualities for leadership in order that they may, in turn, help to guide and instruct the Negro population in the ways of interracial friendship and cooperation.

This is a hopeful endeavor, and one that deserves encouragement. Particularly at this time, when in other parts of the world racial antagonisms are causing grief and tragedy, we should all wish to encourage every sincere effort that is directed toward the betterment of interracial relations in our own country. In America we should never forget that racial tolerance, as well as religious tolerance, is an integral part of our democratic faith and our spirit of freedom, and that this is true with respect to all races and all religions.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 2, 1939

LABOR CALLED NEGRO'S ASSET

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Makes Address On
Race Relations

"The only economic asset the Negro has is labor," declared Dr. Gordon Blaine Hancock, professor at Virginia Union University, in a talk on race relations at the Trinity Baptist Church.

"That labor is sold to the white man," he continued, "but the white man of the new South is doing jobs that were once performed by the Negro."

Naturally, said Dr. Hancock, the Negro is out of work. To remedy the situation the professor advanced his theory of the "double duty dollar."

Carefully he explained that it was not a boycott of goods made by white men, but, he said, if the Negro buys from the Negro, who in turn buys his goods from the white merchant, then the Negro is given a job and the white man does not lose anything in the transaction.

"Race relations," he declared at the outset of his informal discussion, "is one of those things that must be talked over among serious people."

To him, he said, the most impressive thing in connection with the problem is the changing South. No longer, declared Dr. Hancock, do Southern states send men to Congress whose platforms contain a racial suppression plank.

"In the Scottsboro case the old South fought against the new South and the new South won by freeing the Scottsboro boys. The time is coming when the white young men will call the young Negro to meet around the table to discuss race relations intelligently. I want my young people to have the facts. When you go to talk with white men, you've got to have the facts."

Speaking of segregation, Dr. Hancock, himself a Negro, said that in his opinion, segregation was permanent, but not in the sense that one race is inferior to the other but simply to maintain racial integrity.

He added, however, that if the white men will accept segregation with all its ramifications, then the white man will assume the moral obligation for the "advancement of the black."

In closing, Dr. Hancock stated that "the most important development within the race is that of pride. Unless the Negro is proud of the Negro there can be no progress."

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RACE RELATIONS TOPIC

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Social Scientist, Will Lecture Here

"Lights and Shadows in Race Relations" will be the topic of Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, social science department head at Virginia Union University, Richmond, when he

speaks at 8 p.m. Monday at Trinity Baptist Church. Dr. Hancock, who also is pastor of the Moore Street Baptist Church in Richmond is widely known as a lecturer and educator. Others on the program will be the Rec. E. W. Walton, the Rev. Ira Matthews and the Rev. D. F. Thompson.

7-31-39. Age-Herald, Birmingham, Alabama.

Negro Leader Of Chattanooga Speaking Here

Advertiser
Webster Porter To Be
Heard Monday At
Old Ship Church

Continuing a series of programs at "Old Ship" A. M. E. Zion Church, presenting prominent Negro leaders from different sections of the country, united auxiliaries of the church under leadership of the Rev. Shepard H. Marion, pastor, are sponsoring a program of unusual interest Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Webster L. Porter, attorney and editor of The East Tennessee News, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Porter, who arrived in the city last night, will be guest of the pastor and family with whom he was closely associated during the six years of the successful pastorate of the Rev. Marion at the Knoxville, Logan Temple Church. Attending services at historic "Old Ship" Church today, the visitor will be shown points of interest about the city Monday, including State Teachers' College, of which Dr. C. H. Trenholm is president.

The Tennessean, for more than 33 years has successfully edited and published a newspaper that enjoys confidence and respect among members of both racial groups throughout the South. He is also one of the most active and successful members of the Knoxville Bar, having to his credit signal legal victories in all the courts of his county. As a member of the Tennessee Inter-Racial Commission, and chairman of the Knox County Commission on inter-racial activities, Attorney Porter has rendered invaluable assistance as he cooperated with representative citizens of the white race in an effort to bring about an amicable solution of any problems confronting the two racial groups. He is also chairman of the Negro Advisory Group of the Knoxville Housing Authority, under whose administration two housing projects for Negro families, comparable to the local project, are now far on the way to completion.

Announcing upon his arrival last night that he would speak from the subject, "Are You Secure," Attorney Porter emphasized the fact that greatest need confronting the Negro racial group is for more determined effort to improve his economic status by adopting the program of the late Booker T. Washington.

"The Negro having an adequate bank account is far on the way to having any other problem confronting him solved," the visitor declared, and he added, "a dependable mechanic, or the proprietor of a reput-

able business, who exhibits honesty from every angle, seldom finds it necessary to complain of prejudice or discrimination."

Attorney Porter, whose sister was dean of women at Tuskegee Institute for more than a quarter of a century, under the administration of Dr. Booker T. Washington, plans a short visit to the institution at Tuskegee before his return to Tennessee.

An invitation is extended the general public to attend the exercises at which the visitor will speak Monday evening, including interested white friends of the Negro racial group.

RACE RELATIONS, - 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, E TV.

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

DISCRIMINATION SCORED DURING YOUTH CONFAB

Adopt Brotherhood Creed And Set Schedule For 'Tolerance Week'

NEW YORK, July 14—Over

50 delegates from all sections
of the country participated in
the Fifth American Youth
Congress, which closed its

sessions here this week after adopt-
ing a progressive program of action
for the defense and expansion of
democracy.

The Congress adopted a Creed of
American Youth in which it re-
affirmed the principle of unity of
all youth, regardless of race, color
or creed.

Race delegates participated fully
in all sessions of the Congress, in
the Senate sessions, and on the floor
of the Congress, and joined with
the huge majority of the delegates
in rejecting the maneuvers of a
reactionary bloc, under the guise
of an attack on all dictatorships, to
exclude Communists from the Con-
gress and to split the Congress.

In the panel on "Inter-faith and
Inter-Racial Cooperation," Dr. Wil-
liam Pickens, field secretary of the
National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People,
assailed the distortion of Race his-
tory in standard American text-
books and urged the youth to learn
the truth of Race contributions to
American civilization.

The Congress went on record for
the holding of a Race Tolerance
Week annually between the birth-
days of Abraham Lincoln and
George Washington.

Among the Race delegates pres-
ent were Harriet Pickens, delegate
from the National Professional and
Business Women's club of the Y.W.
C. A.; Dorothy Height, William P.
Robinson of the Non-Partisan Lob-
by, Washington, D. C.; Pearl Walk-
er, Detroit branch of the N.A.A.C.P.
Youth Section; Jeanette Welch, Na-

tional Negro Congress of Detroit;
Alice Senhouse, International Work-
ers Order; Wendell Green, Young
Democrats of California; Claudia
Jones, Young Communist League;
Tommy Jones, National Negro Con-
gress of Brooklyn and the Citizens
Civic Affairs committee; Thelma
Dale, Southern Negro Youth Con-
gress; Barrington Dunbar, Catho-
lic Social Action Group; Moran
Wston, Committee to Establish
Youth Centers in Harlem.

Miss Pickens was elected national
treasurer of the American Youth
Congress, and the following dele-
gates elected to the cabinet, the
highest governing body of the Con-
gress; Edward E. Strong, Southern
Negro Youth Congress; Thelma
Dale, one of the two southern Re-
gional Representatives of the Con-
gress, and Harold Innes, of the
Washington, D. C. Youth Council.
As national treasurer, Miss Pickens
is also a member of the cabinet.

Among the resolutions adopted by
the Congress were several advocat-
ing passage of the anti-lynching
bill, and inclusion of Race history
in the textbooks in the schools of
the nations, as well as condemning
Jim crowism and discrimination in
the major baseball leagues.

RACE RELATIONS*- 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

ARKANSAS

**Interracial Meet
At Hendrix College**

CONWAY, Ark., May 4 (AP) —The Arkansas interracial cabinet training conference of the state Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. was held last Saturday at Hendrix College. Students from practically every college in the state . . . including four Negro institutions . . . attended. One of the two speakers was John Wilson, teacher at Dunbar Junior college, Little Rock.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA

Lectures White Girls On Principals Of Democracy

CLAREMONT, Cal. — (ANP) —

Ruby Berkley Goodwin, lecturer and author, addressed the students of Scripps College recently on "This Question of Color." Citing the action of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the recent Marian Anderson and D.A.R. controversy, Mrs. Goodwin flung a challenge to the 200 students of this select girls' school.

4-27-39
"You are not social climbers, you do not have to follow precedent. You come from secure homes, your social position is secure. You can do what you will, because you were fortunate to be born into families of the accepted upper class. You can do much in the field of race relations, if you are brave enough, and if you are concerned enough in making this country the democracy conceived by its founders."

President Ernest Jacqua said that although several artists had appeared at the college, among them the celebrated poet, Langston Hughes, this was the first time during his administration that a Negro had addressed the student body in interracial affairs.

Dangerous Publicity

In recent years white people all over the United States have manifested an interest in race relations and indicated that they desire to have more information about the Negro. There has been an increase in inter-racial meetings, in the studies about our group in the universities and colleges and in missionary societies of churches and other groups. It has been proven that the right kind of publicity about the Negro helps to create better relationships between the races. The wrong kind of publicity creates hatred and causes strife, misunderstanding, race riots and social disasters.

Blanchard 3-31-39
We have noticed on several occasions recently that two of our local daily newspapers have featured certain types of news about our people that might be classified as that kind of publicity which causes riots and race trouble. It is true that when members of our race commit crimes the newspapers have a right to publish the same, but do we not deserve the same consideration on the front page when we achieve high places? Often Negroes have been accused of crimes which were the acts of blackened face criminals. Innocent Negroes have been lynched and burned when newspapers carried headlines that some "Big Burly" or "Husky" Negro was the guilty person. The newspapers can play a great role in establishing good relationships between Negroes and whites and the newspapers can cause trouble. Recent front page articles in Missouri side dailies will cause trouble. We trust that the editors of those publications will give this matter their utmost consideration.

There are any number of white people in Kansas City who resent that kind of sensational way of featuring news about Negroes and they don't believe it, but still there are some who believe it and are aroused and disturbed. We feel that for the welfare and the best interest of all concerned, and continued peace and good will between the races, that it would be good judgment on the part of those newspapers to refrain from featuring the Negro as a vicious criminal on the front pages, and burying the good deeds on some page as a filler.

The Negro subscriber is an important factor to any metropolitan newspaper, especially when it is necessary to use the circulation to determine advertising rates and to induce the advertiser to buy space. Both of these Missouri side newspapers enjoy a large circulation in the homes of Negroes and owe them more recognition in their columns than to feature them as vicious criminals.



Times 2-1-39
WORLD CHRISTIAN LEADERS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA HERE

Some of the delegates who attended the International Conference held at Madras, India, in December, are shown as they arrived in New York on the Saturnia yesterday. They will speak at meetings to be held during the observance of "World Christianity Days." Left to right: Dr. Rajah Bhushanam Manikam of India, Mme. Manikam, Miss Ila Ramola Sircar, associate general secretary of the Student Christian Movement of India, Miss Minnie Soga of South Africa and Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, president of Doshisha University of Kyoto, Japan.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 25, 1939

Sweden's Technique of Democracy Outlined to Inter-Racial Delegates

**Education Is Nation's Chief Asset, Gunnar Myrdal
Young Sociologist Here as Carnegie Foundation Fel-
low, Tells Commission at Atlanta University.**

Gunnar Myrdal, Sweden's brilliant young sociologist, professor and parliamentarian, talked last night to delegates attending the annual convention of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The meeting was held in the library of Atlanta University.

Myrdal talked not on the international affairs nor on Sweden's economic progress but on Sweden's technique of democracy. Education has been Sweden's chief asset. It was made compulsory in 1832 and a generation later Sweden was well on her way to literacy. Sweden has been nationally literate for many generations.

Certain great movements, religion, trade unionism, co-operation, education and civil service, have given Sweden a working democracy in which the state is called upon to do less governing than in any other country, Myrdal said.

He described how trade unions had developed without a single professional organizer; how employers had developed their own union and had so worked out their own problems that today the rival unions of employers and workers had almost the same point of view.

He discussed the development of co-operatives, doing almost 50 per cent of the retail food business and enough of all business to prevent any monopoly from raising prices beyond a fair profit level.

Teaching positions and civil service positions have permanency of tenure. Emotionalism has been removed from parliamentary proceedings. The masses of people, through adult education, have been made familiar with social reforms and with the general problems of sociology.

Time after time he emphasized that reform in Sweden moved slowly. Rarely is any reform in laws brought about in less than half a year or a year. A commission meets and works to the bot-

tomously a resolution deploring "the attempts now being made in this country to arouse anti-Semitism and other prejudices" and urging both members and officer "to combat these attempts in every way in their power."

Discussed at length was the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which held that negro students had a right to attend a state university if a state failed to provide equal opportunities for graduate and professional work in separate schools.

Montgomery Advertiser
May 26, 1939

Interracial Body For U. S. School Help

ATLANTA, May 25.—(AP)—The Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in annual session at Atlanta University today, unanimously endorsed proposed Federal aid to public education in the several States "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored."

The commission also discussed at length the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which affirmed the constitutional right of negroes to equality of opportunity for graduate education in States which maintain dual school systems.

In reference to this decision, unanimous agreement was reached on the following points: (1) That any solution to be acceptable must be within the limits of the Supreme Court decision; (2) That movements looking to the creation of dishonest or shabby substitutes for graduate training for negroes by strongly discouraged; (3) That the implications of the Gaines decision as to equality of educational opportunity be followed through all phases of negro education, from elementary to university training.

In the light of recent reports regarding alleged Fascist movements in this country, the commission adopted unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Commission of Interracial Cooperation deplors the attempts now being made in this country to arouse anti-Semitism and other prejudices, and that the officers and members of the commission be requested to combat these attempts in every way in their power and to co-

operate with other agencies working to the same end."

The following officers were elected for the coming year. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta, honorary president; Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C., president; Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla., first vice-president; Bertha M. Newell, Salisbury, N. C., second vice-president; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, third vice-president; Wil W. Alexander, Atlanta, executive director; C. H. Tobias, New York City, associate director; Emily H. Clay, Atlanta, secretary; and J. Sherrard Kennedy, Atlanta, treasurer. Howard W. Odum was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Sixty members of the commission were in attendance, representing 13 States and the District of Columbia.

EQUAL EDUCATION FOR ALL APPROVED

**Proposed Federal Aid To
Public Schools Endorsed
By Dixie Group**

ATLANTA, May 26 — (AP) — Proposed federal aid to public education "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored" today had unanimous endorsement of the Southern Commission of Interracial Cooperation.

The commission, in annual session yesterday, also adopted unan-

Approval By Courts Predicted

But Thinks Ga.
Would Refuse
Applications

The Second Annual Conference of the Georgia Interracial Committee was held Friday at Atlanta University with about 50 colored and 25 white persons present.

The Gaines decision and its application to the Georgia educational system were discussed by Judge Orville Park, of Macon. Judge Park said the decision meant that if Negroes applied for admission to the University of Georgia, the courts would order them admitted, but expressed the opinion that no Negro would be admitted.

COMMENT LIMITED

Due to a limited time, only a few persons commented on Judge Park's address, the sentiment being expressed that the spirit and letter of the Supreme Court decision ought to be accepted and carried out.

President E. C. Peters, of Paine College, Augusta, said that we in this state should think more of Negroes, rather than as white or black Georgians.

EXPRESS OPINIONS

A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, expressed the opinion that young white persons are more liberal than those of the older generation. He said that Negroes are more interested in equal opportunities than in being able to sit in classrooms with those of other groups. He said he believed that the sentiment of the students in the white state university would be in favor of the Negro student.

Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field

Director of the Urban League, said that the Negro wants equality not only in material things but in mental attitudes as well.

Some others made comment conforming to the view that the court ruling ought to be carried out.

At the morning session, Dean Aaron Brown, of Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, discussed education in the public schools of Georgia. There was also discussion of federal aid to education, with an analysis of the Harrison-Thomas Bill.

Georgia higher education, with respect to conditions as they are, was discussed by Dean Walter Cocking, of the school of education, Athens, during the afternoon session.

J. W. Dobbs of the Atlanta Civic-Political League, and Pres. J. W. Holley, of Georgia Normal, Albany, commented on Dean Cocking's address. Mr. Dobbs expressed the need of teaching citizenship rights for the race. President Forster B. Washington of Atlanta School of Social Work, said the race would have to exert pressure to receive its rights.

Dr. R. L. Russell, chairman of the Interracial Committee, presided over session while Dr. Comer Woodward, Emory University, was honorary chairman.

Atlanta Ga Georgian
March 4, 1939

Education Topic At Racial Parley

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation held a

state-wide conference Friday night in the library of the Atlanta University with more than 100 members attending.

Dr. R. L. Russell, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Gainesville, presided, and introduced the first speaker, Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Athens.

The conference approved of the Harrison-Thomas bill for federal aid to education. Telegrams supporting the measure were sent to all Senators and Representatives from Georgia.

Other business included the delegates' approval of last year's educational program, and the consideration of negro school construction.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 4, 1939

Interracial Group Endorses Federal Aid for Schools

Unanimous endorsement of the Harrison-Thomas bill proposing federal aid for education in the states was voiced Friday night at a state-wide conference of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-Operation. Messages urging enactment of the bill were dispatched to members of Congress.

The interracial workers also adopted resolutions expressing approval of Georgia's educational gains and urging state legislators to take no backward steps. They cited serious needs of negro schools, for equalization of salaries and school terms, improved housing and additional facilities for transportation of students.

Dr. R. L. Russell, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Gainesville, presided at the conference, which was held in the Atlanta University library.

Principal speakers were Dr. Comer Woodward, of Emory University; Judge Orville Park, of Macon; Dr. Walter D. Cocking, of Athens, and Professor Aaron Brown, of Fort Valley.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
March 10, 1939

Eleazer Speaks On Relations Of Two Races

Speaking at the regular chapel hour at Emory Junior College yesterday morning, R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the Race Relations Commission, made a plea for patience and intelligence in the South's attempts to deal with problems existing in present relations between white people and the negro in this section.

Mr. Eleazer emphasized the lack of patience and intelligence as largely responsible for mistakes past and present in the Southern white people's dealings with the negro. Slavery itself, the war that was the outgrowth of that institution,

and the so-called Reconstruction period following the Civil War might be considered the evidences of the application of force and intimidation rather than intelligence in the efforts of the American people to solve problems created by the negro's presence in this country, the speaker said.

Among the mistakes of the present, Mr. Eleazer declared, are our assumption that it is still possible to solve a great human problem by force and the assumption that white people are by nature superior to the negro and that he belongs to an inferior caste and should conduct himself as such. The speaker suggested that such attitudes not only resulted in bad "advertising" for the South but in addition might weaken the southern whites morally by catering to a false sense of superiority. Such attitudes might also serve only to perpetuate the negro problem rather than help in any way to solve it.

Mistakes in dealing with the race-relations problem in the South must be corrected, Mr. Eleazer concluded, for the sake of the white people themselves, if for no other reason.

Following his talk, Mr. Eleazer discussed informally race-relations problems with interested Emory students and faculty members.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 22, 1939

Dr. R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, told Emory University students yesterday that America's entrance into the World War was a well-meant but tragic blunder it would be inexcusably stupid to repeat.

Race Relations Is New Study At University

A study of race relations has been added to the University of Georgia's sociology curriculum, and 11 advanced students are enrolled in the new course, which is being offered this quarter for the first time.

"The real purpose of the course," M. D. Dunlap, sociology professor in charge of the work, says, "is to assist the students in understanding that the problem of race relations is found all over the world when people of widely different characteristics come into social contact and economic competition."

Professor Dunlap added that "the problem is to be thought of as one of mutual interest to the races and must be dealt with by sympathetic co-operation between the groups involved."

The course is designed to give students an introduction to race problems in general as they exist in the United States, but special emphasis will be placed on the Negro problem in the south. Economic, social, and cultural aspects of southern Negro life will be topics for reading a discussion.

The field of racial study is a fairly new one, though similar courses are offered in several southern universities, Mr. Dunlap said. A textbook is used, but much of the study material is assembled from library readings donated by the Rosenwald and Phelps-Stokes foundations.

Included in the readings are studies of negro literature and art, negro education, a history of slavery, and various volumes by negro authors.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
May 26, 1939

Racial Group's Leaders Named

Several Atlantans were among those elected officers of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation as it closed its annual meeting Thursday night. Sixty delegates attended the sessions at Atlanta University.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones was elected honorary president; Rufus E. Clements, third vice president; Will W. Alexander, executive director; Emily H. Clay, secretary; and J. Sherrard Kennedy, treasurer.

Other officers elected were Howard W. Odum, of Chapel Hill, N. C., president; Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona Beach, first vice president; Bertha M. Newell, of Salisbury, N. C., second vice president, and C. H. Tobias, of New York City, associate director. Dr. Odum was also chosen chairman of the board of directors.

Dr. Arthur W. Raper, of Agnes Scott College, told the meeting of recent facilities for high education of negroes in several Southern States, following a Supreme Court decision which holds that a negro student can attend the state university if the state does not provide equal opportunity in negro schools.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

GEORGIA

Radcliffe Will Observe Race Relations Day

Race Relations Day will be observed at the historic Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church, Fort and Houston Streets, N. E., this Sunday morning at the eleven o'clock worship hour.

Dr. J. McDowell Richie, white, president of the Columbia Seminary, Decatur, and the Rev. J. C. McMorries, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, will be speakers for the occasion. The program is designed to emphasize brotherhood and cooperation among social groups and races, as shown in the selection of the two outstanding speakers.

Mrs. Beulah Johnston, well known local soloist, will be guest artist for the occasion. Other special music will be rendered by the church choir under the leadership of Mrs. M. D. Partee.

A special offering will be taken for the Board of National Missions.

The general public is cordially invited to attend Radcliffe Sunday morning and take advantage of the offering with regard to race relations.

Racial Findings Revealed

Reports of factual information about Georgia Colored People were made at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Central Planning Commission recently in the library of Atlanta university.

At the call of Benjamin F. Hubert, chairman of the commission, the following committees made reports: Agriculture, F. H. Stone, Savannah, chairman; Unemployment, J. M. McMorries, Atlanta, chairman; Religion, D. D. Crawford, Atlanta, chairman; Crime

Prevention, Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, chairman; Housing, W. H. Aiken, Atlanta, chairman; Business, W. S. Hornsby, Augusta, chairman; Finance, R. B. Harris, Athens, chairman; Publicity, A. H. Gordon, Savannah, chairman; Youth Problem, W. H. Shell, Atlanta, chairman; Education, R. E. Clement, Atlanta, chairman; Citizenship, John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, chairman.

The reports submitted were criticized and referred to the various committees for further study and revision. These will be result-mitted and made ready for the general meeting of the Central State Planning Commission which will be held in Macon, Georgia, early in the spring.

A new committee was appointed, known as the Public Relations Committee. This committee will gather the factual information submitted by the various committees and by interested people in every section of Georgia on education, health, civic, economic and social conditions as they affect Negroes, and present the same to state and federal authorities, and to the various local, state and national agencies that control the making of policies and the expending of funds where the needs of both race groups should be served.

NEW COMMITTEE
The new committee on Policies is made up of John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, chairman; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta; Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta; R. B. Harris, Athens; W. S. Hornsby, Augusta; J. G. Lemon, Savannah; Sol C. Johnson, Savannah; H. H. Dudley, Dublin; J. H. Griffin, Bainbridge; and R. H. Cobb, Columbus.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY
A special emergency or temporary committee was named to assist in preparing the necessary information for the Policies Committee, so that it will be armed with the facts necessary for an intelligent presentation to the public. This committee is composed of Forrester B. Washington, chairman, Atlanta; J. A. Robinson, Atlanta; W. H. Shell, Atlanta; and J. H. McMorries, Atlanta.

Benjamin F. Hubert, general chairman of the Commission, stated that in his judgment, "this committee is representing as it does Negroes who serve in agri-

culture and all of the trades, professions and industries in Georgia, has already made a splendid contribution."

"He said further: "The factual information gathered, and the cooperative thinking on the part of our leaders point to a new day in Georgia. We are thinking together. We will now plan together how we may make Georgia a better place in which Negroes may live and enjoy life that satisfies."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessee
May 26, 1939

BOARD INDORSES NEGRO SCHOOL AID

Equality of Educational Opportunity Urged At Meeting

ATLANTA, May 25—(P)—The Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in annual session at Atlanta University today, unanimously indorsed proposed federal aid to public education in the several states "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored."

The commission also discussed at length the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which affirmed the constitutional right of Negroes to equality of opportunity for graduate education in states which maintain dual school systems.

AGREEMENT REACHED

In reference to this decision, unanimous agreement was reached on the following points: (1) That any solution to be acceptable must be within the limits of the Supreme Court decision, (2) that movements looking to the creation of dishonest or shabby substitutes for graduate training for Negroes be strongly discouraged, (3) that the implications of the Gaines decision as to equality of educational opportunity be followed through all phases of Negro education, from elementary to university training.

Sixty members of the commission were in attendance, representing 13 states and the District of Columbia.

Dr. Arthur Raper of Atlanta, re-

search director for the commission, through the halls of Mercer during reported North Carolina, Missouri, his four decades of service, was South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky had taken steps to improve higher educational facilities for Negroes in the wake of the Gaines decision.

NO SCHOLARSHIP

He added, however, that no graduate school or scholarship for Negroes yet was available in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas, although "in North Carolina and Georgia recognized committees have studied the situation and have recommended scholarship aid."

During the scholastic year, Raper said, some Negro graduate work was offered at Negro land-grant colleges of Virginia and Texas. Through legislative action, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia provided Negroes scholarship aid for graduate work in universities outside those states.

DEVELOPED RECENTLY

"Negro graduate work in the South," he related, "has been developed only in the last few years, and is severely limited in scope."

He added that nearly half of the graduate Negro students in the United States "are in Southern graduate schools, largest of which are Howard, Atlanta and Fisk Universities, and Meharry Medical School at Nashville."

Saddened Mercer

Students Attend

Mascot's Funeral

MACON, Ga.—(SNS)—The whole campus, student body, faculty and alumni of Mercer College were mourning the death of 74-year old Lee Battle, campus "mascot" and for 40 years an employee of the school.

Campus leaders took an active part in Mr. Lee's funeral held from the Union Baptist church at noon Saturday. His body had lain in state in the university's new faculty room in the theological building an hour and a half prior to the rites.

Mr. Lee, who claimed that he remembered the name and face of every graduate who had passed

Many Join in Honoring Publisher



HIS NEGRO FRIENDS, too, expressed their appreciation of W. T. Anderson at the dinner given in his honor Tuesday night. H. R. Harris, president of Georgia Baptist college, handed Mr. Anderson a silver loving cup from the Negroes as this picture was made. Behind him are other members of the delegation. W. E. Brown, the Rev. W. M. Hall,

Minnie Singleton and Foster Johnson. Seated at the table are, left to right, Mrs. Arthur D Little of Thomasville, who appeared on the program as Sis Hopkins; Mr. Anderson, A. O B. Sparks, toastmaster; Mrs. Anderson, Senator Walter F. George, Mrs. Sparks, W. J. Juhan, Gen. Blanton Winship and Mayor Charles L. Bowden. (Staff photos by Coke).

TALK ON ORIGIN OF RACES STIRS RADIO AUDIENCE

Noted Educator's Speech at University of Chicago
Chapel Called Most Scholarly and
Exhaustive Heard in Years.

CHICAGO, March 2. (ANP)—The unanimous and voiced opinion of radio listeners, U. of C. faculty and students and just plain citizens fortunate enough to hear "The Ethics of Race Discrimination" discussed last Sunday by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, that it was the most interesting, comprehensive and penetrating study of the origin of races and the most scathing indictment of so-called "white supremacy" heard in the metropolitan Chicago area the past decade. **SPEAKS IN CHAPEL OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY**

Dr. DuBois, whose logic and philosophy now finds expression in Atlanta University's Department of Sociology, gave his radio address in the Chapel of the University of Chicago. Speaking of the problems of race—as between Nordics and Jews, whites and blacks, and Europeans and Asiatics—Dr. DuBois theorized:

"Before the World war we were wont to express these facts in a series of propositions . . . These statements are: (1)—There are persons in the world dangerous or even fatal to the world's well-being. (2)—These persons belong to certain easily distinguishable races. (3)—These races comprise the majority of mankind and (4)—The remaining remnant, a minority of men, must keep themselves apart and distinct in order to save civilization."

"Put this way and inculcated by direct teaching, by social environment and by various methods through which we impress the young, the duty on the part of a minority of the white race to save the world became terrific . . . The

white man's burden was heavy. With, and behind such earnest people were, of course, many others with far different and lower motives.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISM FOUNDED ON SLAVERY

"When capitalism became the dominant method of modern European industry in the 18th century, it was founded on the gold which slavery in Africa and America poured into Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries, and on the Industrial Revolution which the African slave trade instituted. In this way color caste was not a conclusion of science, so much as a necessity for the profits of industry . . . A tremendous change in the relation of human beings was bound to follow.

"Theories of racial difference had behind them the Sugar Empire of the West Indies and the Cotton Kingdom of the United States, founded on Negro slavery; the gold, diamonds and copper of South Africa, built on forced and low-paid black labor; the rubber and ivory of the Belgian Congo built on slavery and monopoly, and a partition of the whole continent of Africa for purposes of exploitation and profit making . . .

"America means, if it means anything, the rise of the lowly; the rise of certain economic and social classes either outcast from Europe or looked upon for the

most part with disfavor . . . There can be no doubt, on the one hand that the average level of the American nation today compares well with the world . . . On the other hand, there is no doubt of origins, no matter how fashionable from time to time it is to forget or deny them.

BLASTS THEORY OF WHITE SUPREMACY

We are not only descended from Negro slaves but from white workers who in the early days of the Republic were regarded as no better than slaves.

Neither in mental ability and physical strength not in spiritual gifts were the (white) indented servants regarded in the 16th and 17th centuries, as one whit the superior of Negroes . . .

"The persistence of war today rests upon that silent public opinion here in this audience and throughout the world which condones and believes in, the suppression of the laboring masses who strive drunkenly to direct Russia; of the Japanese who seek to take the domination of Asia out of the hands of whites; of Indians who do not seem to be proud to slave and starve as British subjects, and to Negroes who are nothing.

NO PEACE UNTIL RACIAL ATTITUDE CHANGES

"Not only was the last World War and the coming World War a direct child of race and class discrimination and exploitation, but until our whole attitude toward race is changed—until we cease to use race hatred as a method of making money—there can be no peace. The war that is facing the world today rests primarily on race hate; on the determination to use the black men of Africa and the yellow men of Asia as a basis for the luxury and pretensions of the white men of Europe and America.

RALPH MIZELLE POINTS WAY TO BETTER RACE RELATIONS

The following was taken from the address of Ralph Mizelle, attorney for the Solicitor of the Post Office, Washington, D. C., who was the principal speaker at the 20th annual meeting of the Urban League of Kansas City. Attorney Mizelle spoke on "Understanding Each Other—The Negro's View-point."

"After a hundred and fifty years of American independence and about three quarters of a century of freedom for the Negro in this country, we find it necessary to get together with the best thinking white people and discuss ways and means of understanding each other."

"When we realize the extraordinary material progress made by this country within the last hundred years, we may be able to understand its lack of social justice and culture. I include culture because I have always been of the opinion that culture speaks tolerance—a really genuine desire on the part of one to understand others and to be understood by others. . . .

"There is a majority in our country who are still insisting that the Negro be subjugated, but there is a new group of thoughtful white people who see a great danger in continuing their old policy towards us. Their motive is not that of a liberal or one who is bent on fair play. They are realizing that the loyalty and devotion of the American Negro make him a real asset to this country. They know that if we are to continue a democracy, there is going to be much need for loyal citizens, especially if the present war trend continues.

"Within the last ten years the entire economic complexion of the world has changed. We find that there are formidable forces

destroy the very foundation upon which this democratic government rests. Recent investigations have proved that the enemies of our system are at our borders and are even within our gates.

"The Negro, as you know, has been denied equal opportunities in all parts of the country and equality before the law in many parts of the country, ever since his emancipation. There has been much industry on the part of some to deny him his rights guaranteed under the law. Throughout all this oppression his loyalty to his country and neighbor has never been questioned by honest, sincere people who believe in justice. There have been times in the history of this country when that loyalty was depended upon and it has never failed.

"In every part of this country the Negro is the last to receive consideration by way of employment, by way of appointment in our local and state governments throughout the country and in our Federal government, not to mention private industry and agriculture. You in this section are well acquainted with the plight of the Negro in agriculture.

"Year after year the Negro has had to go to the courts in order to get some relief from these inequalities; that is, from discrimination by those who have been entrusted with the duty of carrying out the law. You in the west are well acquainted with the recent decision of the Supreme court in the Gaines vs. the Uni-

versity of Missouri. This is ample proof of a great injustice that has been practiced upon us for years.

"When we look upon the recent turn of events after this Supreme court decision, we find that our greatest support is coming from the students of our universities and colleges in every part of the country. It is gratifying indeed to note that spirit of fair play continues to prevail among students.

"Now the Negro has more cause to organize against those forces which operate to deny him his rights and privileges than any other group in this country. Yet you may traverse the entire country and you will not find one Negro organization which has a purpose foreign to that embodied in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States.

"It has taken the American people almost a hundred years to learn that they cannot make the Negro inferior by forcing him to live in the worst section of their cities, by deliberately compelling him to exist under adverse economic conditions. This very policy has operated to make him stronger. The same indomitable spirit which has prompted many of my race in the past to struggle for a measure of success is now permeating thousands of our Negro youth

Interracial Confab to Probe Negro Problems

CHICAGO, Ill.—Seeking to better the condition of 250,000 local Negroes, 100 prominent citizens of both races will sponsor the Chicago Conference on Race Relations to be held Saturday, July 22, at 1 p. m., in the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.

A. Such problems as slum clearance, police brutality, unemployment and restricted housing areas will be discussed.

Chairman of the sponsoring committee is Earl B. Dickerson of the second ward. Max Kopestein is vice-chairman; Dorothy Munselle, secretary and Miss Lillian Summers, president of the Council of the National Negro Congress, treasurer.

Seven round tables on subjects relating to Negro life will feature the sessions of the conference.

Prominent speakers will be Dr. Arthur G. Falls, well-known Negro Catholic physician; Dr. John A. Lapp, leading white Catholic layman; Horace Clayton, Negro historian and supervisor of the Negro Community Survey being conducted by the University of Chicago, and Henry Johnson, assistant national director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' Organizing committee.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

IOWA

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

B ELECTS OFFICERS

Tuesday evening, January 10th, at a dinner at North High school Mrs. Horace S. Hollingsworth was re-elected chairman of the Des Moines Interracial Commission. Officers elected were: Dr. C. R. Bradford, vice chairman; Mrs. Helen D. Beshears, secretary and treasurer; and S. E. Thompson, James B. Morris, Adria Titterton, Sue M. Brown, Dr. R. W. Shipman and Rev. G. W. Robinson members of the executive board.

The address of the economic plight of the Negro South, which was to have been presented by Mrs. Lillian Edmunds, executive secretary of the Negro Community Center, was postponed to the next meeting.

The executive committee of the N. A. A. C. P. met Tuesday evening, January 10th, at the Community Center. Tentative plans were made for the Lincoln-Douglas celebration to be held during the month of February. The program will be announced later.

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

This week the Des Moines Interracial Commission celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. Organized in 1924 as an outgrowth of apprehension caused by apparent increased strained race relations the commission birthday and hopes that it may set about a task of bringing together a group of white and Negro leaders periodically to discuss matters growing out of misunderstandings between the races and to assist wherever possible to correct such conditions. The organization has functioned as a fact finding group and has attempted to smooth out differences by appealing to the reason and Chris-

man fellowships. 14-39

In this connection, the organization has brought outstanding men and women to Des Moines that its citizens might catch a more neighborly vision. It has conducted educational conferences and become generally useful as a part of the city of Des Moines.

The membership of the organization is divided equally between white and Negro people. While this group represents a fair cross-section of the city, it has not been possible, so far, to interest a larger number of business leaders who have much to say about running the town who have jobs at their disposal.

But at that, the group has done well. The very fact that it has held together and made itself felt occasionally in matters of importance in race relations means much. It has kept alive the fact that much needs to be done that all groups might

enjoy their rights and that in order to make any progress, something tangible must be done about it.

The Bystander congratulates the commission on this fifteenth birthday and hopes that it may continue many more years of usefulness in the community.

Negro leaders periodically to discuss matters growing out of misunderstandings between the races and to assist wherever possible to correct such conditions. The organization has functioned as a fact finding group and has attempted to smooth out differences by appealing to the reason and Chris-

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

La Fayette, La., Advertiser
June 30, 1939

Opening Session Of Race Relations Conference Held

Appearing before the Conference of Education and Race Relations at its opening session Thursday night, Dr. R. B. Eleazar, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary Southern Conference on Education and Race Relations, discussed "The Natural History of Race Prejudice."

Stating that race prejudice has its roots primarily in the consciousness of kind and the consciousness of difference, Dr. Eleazar stressed the point that consciousness of kind naturally draw people together while consciousness of difference separates them.

Dr. Eleazar further stated that when a race becomes prone to think in its collective mind, "I think of my kind as normal, of others as abnormal or inferior", the right is assumed by the race to dominate those considered inferior, and to speak for them, control them and exploit them for their own interest.

Consciousness of difference results in misunderstanding, since we do not understand those who differ from us and this creates fear and distrust. We are more afraid of the unknown than the known, Dr. Eleazar stated.

This race prejudice in the South, according to Dr. Eleazar, dates back to the days before emancipation of the negroes. Racial differences in the South, therefore, are complicated by historical background of slavery and survival of its traditions. Dr. Eleazar stated that his belief is that emancipation is not yet complete for either negroes or whites since both groups are still bound by the traditions of slave times.

In speaking of the reconstruction period following the Civil War, the speaker defined it as a great blunder that left a heritage of bitterness.

In suggesting remedies for this prejudice, consciousness of larger kind was given; competition should be substituted by intelligent cooperation, hostility by good will and conflict should be done away with by mutual helpfulness.

Dr. Eleazar expressed his belief that it is primarily the white man's problem to bring about an advantageous change and that colleges and public schools have an opportunity to do the South a great service by an intelligent approach to the problem involved in the situation.

Addressing the Conference also was Dean F. M. Hamilton, College of Education, Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

Dean Hamilton stated that in the South the proportion of negroes is one to every three or four whites, hence the problem in the South is more difficult than over the rest of the United States where the proportion is about one to ten.

Dean Hamilton stated, "I wish to call attention to some of the likenesses between the two races. In the first place, I will call your attention to the likenesses

in moral nature." He then went on to say that erroneous beliefs had become common among whites, and pointed out that negroes possess the same amount of conscience as do the whites.

Latest data on intelligence, according to Dean Hamilton, tend to show that there is no marked difference in the intelligence of negroes and whites.

Dean Hamilton stated that if the negroes were given a chance they could live as orderly and well-kept lives as the whites, giving as example a farm community in Texas, composed entirely of negroes, which is in all respects similar to any well-ordered community of whites.

According to the speaker, there is need to approach the problem free of prejudice, listing as the different phases; economic, social-moral, health, political, educational.

In concluding his very interesting remarks Dean Hamilton stated "Obviously, to me, the next step is the collecting and dispensation of information concerning the negro and the attempt to understand the problem as it presents itself to us at this time."

Continuing the session this morning Dr. G. J. Tinsley, extension director at Southwestern, presented a group of interesting facts concerning the negro race.

Statistics presented by Dr. Tinsley showed that the negro population had increased twice as much in the North as in the South during the twenty year period between 1890 and 1910.

Dr. Tinsley gave statistics on negro homes, population in Louisiana, education, and a most interesting comparison of enrollment with the cost of white schools with enrollment and cost of negro schools, stating that in Louisiana the cost of white schools during a certain period was \$17,500,000 and that of colored 82,300,000 with a ratio between the population of white and negro as less than 2 to 1.

The conference is scheduled to continue through Friday and Saturday and interesting talks will be made at each session, it was stated by those in charge.

La Fayette, La., Advertiser
June 24, 1939

Dr. Eleazar To Direct Meet On Race Relations

Dr. R. B. Eleazar, Executive Secretary for the Conference on Education and Race Relations, will direct a State Con-

LOUISIANA

ference on Education and Race Relations at Southwestern Louisiana Institute June 30 and July 1. The conference will be attended by representatives from all the institutions of higher learning in Louisiana as well as from the State Department of Education and parish supervisors and superintendents.

During the week beginning June 26, Dr. Eleazar will also direct the college laboratory groups in Education in the organization of materials of instruction designed to create a better understanding between the racial groups of our state and country.

Dr. Eleazar is particularly well qualified to direct studies in race relations, both in his point of view and in his training and experiences, it was said at the college. For the past several years he has been the Executive Secretary for the Conference on Education and Race Relations, and his work in this capacity has given him a thorough understanding of the many and complex problems involved. Being a former teacher fits him to select and organize materials suitable for instruction on the various educational levels.

The bringing of Dr. Eleazar to Southwestern is in furtherance of the ideas and suggestions of the State Department of Education—"to develop an honest and fair-minded attitude toward all racial groups—to promote intelligence, justice, fair play, and mutual good will among students toward all racial groups."

Scheduled to speak at the conference on Friday evening, June 30, is Dr. Pierce Cline, President, Centenary College, Shreveport. He will speak on "Louisiana and Its Negro Citizens." S. Truman Lewis, State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and R. F. Cisco, General Manager of the Association of Commerce, Lake Charles, have also accepted invitations to address the conference.

NEGRO PROGRESS CITED IN TALK ON 7 RACE PROBLEMS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Lafayette, La., June 30.—Louisiana educational leaders continued their discussion of racial problems today at the conference on education and race relations at Southwestern Louisiana Institute. Sessions which opened Thursday night will conclude Saturday morning.

"Whether the Negro Is An Asset or Liability to the State!" was discussed by R. F. Cisco, manager of the Association of Commerce of Lake Charles, speaking at a luncheon for the visitors in the college dining hall. "It would seem to me that the proper answer to the question would be to accept the theory that the negro is a liability, but in the acceptance of this theory we must realize that whether we desire it or not, the negro is here to stay," Mr. Cisco said. "We have noted his adaptability, we have noted his desire for self-improvement, and in order to increase his efficiency, his usefulness and his productiveness, it is essential that we in Louisiana recognize the traits which make him an asset and capitalize on them."

Home Ownership

Citing progress made by negroes, Mr. Cisco pointed out that of the 846,974 negroes in Louisiana in 1938, 176,460 of them were registered in school. "While there has been a steady increase in the negro population in the state, the ratio of white persons to negroes in the penitentiary has remained at practically the same level for 30 years," he said, "and this would indicate that what steps are now taken to educate them and to train them in better citizenship has in no way tended to make a race of self-assertive negroes, or to increase the criminal trend within the race."

"Of 190,976 negro homes in Louisiana in 1930, 39,457 were owned by the negroes. Members of the race, the figures also showed, owned 8772 of the 73,754 farms, representing an investment of \$16,375,105 in lands and improvements. As a laborer, the negro has no equal. He may be slow, but he can do a class of work

which cannot and will not be done by the white man, and he can do it surprisingly well and economically. As a trained laborer, he has made remarkable strides."

Dr. G. J. Tinsley, director of extension at Southwestern, presented statistics showing that from 1910 to 1930 the negro population of the North increased nearly twice as much as in the South.

School Figures

Comparing school figures, Dr. Tinsley said that for the year 1936-37, although the ratio between the population of whites and negroes in Louisiana was less than two to one, and enrollment in the public schools about three to two in favor of white persons, expenditures for the white schools amounted to \$17,500,000 and for the negro schools, \$2,300,000. Establishment of a special course in race relations' study at State Teachers' college, Hattiesburg, Miss., was told by S. Truman Lewis, professor of sociology in that institution. "Six years ago," he said, "we began the teaching of this subject by an indirect approach, in connection with consideration of other social problems. As the subject developed, the departments of literature, history and art were asked to present contributions of negroes in those fields. Last year a special course was created in the department of sociology and has accomplished good results."

Dr. R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the Southern Conference on Education and Race Relations, who is directing the program here, spoke this morning on "Education for Southern Citizenship."

"In the last few years the feeling has become general among Southern educators that here in the South no effective system of education can neglect problems so acute, so pressing, and so inescapable as those involved in our racial situation," Dr. Eleazer said. "In 1931 a committee, headed by the late Dr. Bruce R. Payne, called a Southwide conference on this subject at Peabody college. Sixty educational leaders responded, spent three days considering the question, formed the Conference on Education and Race Relations, and expressed this conviction as the result of their deliberations: 'We desire to see a better understanding in race relations and believe that this can be brought about through education.'"

Tonight's session featured the reproduction of a national broad-

cast on "Americans All, Immigrants All," and an address by Dr. Pierce Cline, president of Centenary college, Shreveport. Dr. Cline discussed "Louisiana's Obligation to Its Negro Citizens." Dr. C. L. Barrow, state supervisor of high schools, will be the Saturday morning speaker.

The visiting educators were guests at a concert presented in the college auditorium tonight at 6:45 o'clock by Herman Ivarson, Norwegian bass-baritone.

RACE RELATIONS - 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

MASSACHUSETTS

**RACIAL PROPAGANDA
IS CHARGED TO ALIENS**

**Aim Is to Paralyze Democracy,
Kingdon Says at Williamstown**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26.—An assertion that "a deliberate propaganda directed by alien influence" was attacking the basic institutions by which America had thrived was made here today by Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of the University of Newark.

Addressing a conference of more than 100 representatives of religious, business, labor and civic organizations, meeting at Williams College under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Dr. Kingdon declared that the purpose of such propaganda was to divide the people and paralyze "the effectiveness of our democracy in the world crisis."

The conference of leaders, which preceded the opening of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations here tomorrow, was called to discuss how these groups could promote the movement for justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

In outlining methods of preserving democracy, Dr. Kingdon said: "America must meet this threat with a planned program of education for the preservation of American democracy. The Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, meeting in an hour when the whole issue of war and peace hangs so tragically in the balance, is itself a manifestation of American liberty as members of all religious groups meet and confer."

"It is also a first practical step in answer to the menace from abroad, for it will not only explore the issues involved but will also make plans for a national campaign of rededication to the American ideal."

SEEK SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS OF MINORITY

Fostering of Race Tolerance Aim

DETROIT, May 11—(ANP)—that if white Catholics are willing to go to the confessional on Saturday and to the communion rail on Sunday with the Negro they should also be willing to live and work side by side with him. Until this is done the race will continue to believe that the white man's religion is only a theory. Atty. Berry, himself a Catholic, plans to call upon white parishioners to help in the group's problems whenever the occasion arises to test their sincerity.

Two addresses were delivered by Attorney Chas. B. Berry and Father Silvius, white, of St. Paul's Monastery. In his speech Father Silvius said: "The Negro has both social and religious problems of his own brought about by being exploited, exposed to poverty, ravaging diseases and the like by selfish people who call themselves civilized Christians."

Racial Understanding Aim

"Interracial meetings, however, will not bring about a social revolution," he continued, "but they will serve to bring about a mutual understanding and a mutual interest in one another's problems. White people do not appreciate the significance of the Negro's problems until they have come into direct social and religious contact with the Negro as a group."

After outlining much of the charity work being done here by the Catholic organizations, not alone among the 3,000 Negro Catholics in this city but among others as well, the speaker said he felt that there is a lot to be done along the line of social justice for all and that even among Catholics, in

which church intolerance and nothing unsocial is supposed to exist, discrimination and the like must be broken down and good fellowship built up instead.

Respect for Church Lost

Atty. Berry in his talk on practical Christianity intimated that before Catholicism can be spread among non-Catholic colored people, many ills will have to be cured. He stated that because of prejudice, inequalities, segregation and discrimination meted out to the Negro he has lost all respect for the white man's religion, and

that if white Catholics are willing to go to the confessional on Saturday and to the communion rail on Sunday with the Negro they should also be willing to live and work side by side with him. Until this is done the race will continue to believe that the white man's religion is only a theory.

Atty. Berry, himself a Catholic, plans to call upon white parishioners to help in the group's problems whenever the occasion arises to test their sincerity.

Jackson, Miss. News
January 22, 1939

RACE PROBLEM COLLEGE TOPIC

Dr. W. E. Weatherford, founder and director of the Blue Ridge Association, Blue Ridge, N. C., addressed the Millsaps college student body on the "Southern Side of the Racial Problem."

Approaching question from a factual angle, Dr. Weatherford pointed out the "falsity of the beliefs and traditions of the average person in connection with racial differences." By use of illustration and scientific authority, Dr. Weatherford attempted to show that "there is practically no differences in the mental abilities of all the races of the world."

In speaking of the Southerners' racial problem, Dr. Weatherford said "If any of us are really interested in the South, we must take a part in solving the Southern racial problem."

Dr. Weatherford, who is a member of the National Inter-racial Council, came to Jackson from Blue Ridge to address a gathering of the Mississippi Inter-racial Commission, which met at St. Andrew's Episcopal church.

Jackson, Miss. News
January 24, 1939

RACIAL GROUP RE-NOMINATES BRATTON HEAD

Bishop Theodore Bratton was re-elected chairman of the Mississippi Council on Inter-racial Cooperation at the annual meeting held at St. Andrew's Episcopal church.

Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, former international student, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and author of several books on racial adjustment, addressed the council on "A Christian Philosophy of Race

Relations."

Negro singers from Jackson college, Tougaloo and Alcorn A. and M. affiliated with the "Songs of the Soul" musical organization, appeared on the program.

The council read a letter from Senator Pat Harrison, explaining how negro education would receive a greater appropriation of federal school funds under provisions of the pending Harrison-Fletcher school bill, scheduled for consideration at the current session of congress.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Truman Lewis, Hattiesburg, first vice chairman; Mrs. M. M. Hubert, Jackson, second vice chairman; B. Baldwin Dansby, Jackson college, treasurer; Mrs. Frank Selser Sutton, secretary.

The executive committee includes Mrs. L. W. Alford, McComb; Mrs. C. C. Alford, Jackson; Dr. H. M. Bullock, Millsaps College, Jackson; Mrs. R. P. Neblett, Sr., Water Valley; the Rev. R. L. Hunt, Louise; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson; Alexander H. Fitzhugh, Vicksburg; Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Meridian; W. H. Bell, Alcorn College; Anslem J. Finch, Brandon; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Prentiss; Rev. A. L. Keeling, Jackson; Mrs. F. L. Nichols, Biloxi; Mrs. L. P. Rogers, Indianola, and Dr. C. L. Barnes, Jackson.

Houston, Miss. Post
January 26, 1939

A MISSISSIPPI PROBLEM

Bishop Bratton has announced that there will be a meeting of the people who are interested in inter-racial problems, the meeting to be held in Jackson this week.

The negro problem in Mississippi and the South is a problem because it is not recognized as a problem.

One half cannot be healthy while the other half is disease-ridden. One half cannot be enlightened to the fullest extent while the other half remains illiterate. One half cannot be prosperous if the other half affords no buying power.

Thus the negro problem becomes an economic problem. Too often people try to restrict the problem to the narrower viewpoint of society. This has little if anything to do with the problem.

The sooner Mississippians as a whole and the people throughout the South recognize the negro problem as a problem the solution will be simpler. Neglect of this

problem means future distress, and when this statement is made the intended reference is to the economic side chiefly. That the problem is being completely overlooked is not offered as a charge. There are some people who recognize the need of consideration, and because of this recognition the way is made open to a fuller understanding of the problem as a whole.—McComb Daily Enterprise.

RACIAL THEORIES HIT BY EDUCATOR

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2—(ANP)—Using illustrations and quoting from scientific authorities, Dr. W. E. Weatherford, white, founder and director of the Blue Ridge Association, Blue Ridge, N. C., showed the Millsaps College student

body in an address Friday that "there is virtually no difference in the mental abilities of all the races of the world."

The educator's topic was the "Southern Side of the Racial Problem." Approaching the issue from a factual angle, Dr. Weatherford pointed out the "falsity of the beliefs and traditions of the average person in connection with racial differences." Speaking directly of the South, he declared, "If any of us are really interested in the South, we must take a part in solving the Southern racial problem."

Dr. Weatherford, a member of the National Interracial council, came here from Blue Ridge to address a gathering of the Mississippi Interracial commission which met at St. Andrew's Episcopal church.

Co. A Negro Hero
East Am. News
MANY OF THE MOST SAVAGE atrocities involving the brutal lynchings of human beings, principally Negroes, have been staged in Mississippi, but such mob activities as engaged in by white men did not prevent a Negro risking his life to save a white man when the occasion arose for heroic conduct.

Down at Tupelo, Mississippi, Sheriff L. A. Ford was hurriedly driving along a highway near a lake, in answer to a call, when the steering gear of his car jammed sending the automobile over the banks of the lake in to deep water.

Tom Baker, Negro farmer, working nearby, heard the crash, dashed to the scene just as the car disappeared into the deep lake. He dived in, fully clothed, returning to the surface in short with the unconscious white sheriff in his grasp.

"There wasn't any time to call or go for help," Baker said. "I knew if anybody was going to help him before it was too late, it would have to be me, so I just went on in and got him out."

Such friendships, void of vengeful attitudes, account for the inter-racial harmony that prevails and continues to make for the progress of the two races throughout our land.

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK-END

C. Williamson of Western seminary is in the panel dealing with "What Is a Christian Standard in Our Choice of a Life Work."

An adult round-table Saturday afternoon will be participated in by Phil Morgan of the general staff of the Kansas City Y.M.C.A.; O. B. Atteberry, chairman of the Linwood branch Y.M.C.A.; Rev. Walter Clark, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Independence, Mo.; and J. L. Laughlin, principal, East high school.

Mutual Problems of Older Boys in Theme, 'Be Ye Transformed'

An interracial Christian conference for the older boys of Jackson county will be held Friday and Saturday, March 24 and 25, at the First Baptist church, sponsored by the N.Y. clubs of Kansas City. Clubs in the Lincoln and R. T. Coles high schools and Western seminary are cooperating.

The registration fee will cover the Friday night banquet, Saturday morning breakfast and Saturday noon lunch. Persons interested in the conference should consult with F. S. Smith, executive secretary at the Paseo Y.M.C.A. or with Dunbar Reed who is a member of the committee in charge of the conference.

Dr. Chubb To Speak

"Be Ye Transformed" is the conference theme. The objective is "to help each boy establish a program of Christian action for his own life." Dr. James Chubb of Baker university, Baldwin, Kas., will bring the address for the Friday night banquet. Music will be furnished by a quartet from the Paseo Baptist church, Mr. J. H. Gregg, Mr. Theodore Ballard, Mr. S. S. Dunson and Mr. Joseph Smith.

Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City will give the devotional talk at the Saturday morning breakfast, and Rev. Cassius Street, pastor of the Linwood Methodist church, will give the address for the closing session Saturday afternoon.

Cecil Chase TO Participate

Thirty Kansas City high school boys have a part on the program. Some will preside at sessions and others will take part in the panel forums and still others will provide music. Cecil Chase of R. T. Coles high school will participate in the panel forums on "What Is a Christian Standard for Our Leisure Hours."

Paul Gray of Lincoln high school has a part in the panel on "What Is a Christian Standard in Our Boy and Girl Relationships." O.

Equal Rights For All Stressed By Students In 4th Annual Parley

"The very foundation of democracy cannot be made stable unless we root out minority discrimination," Bill Davis, delegate from Howard University, told the fourth annual convention of the American Student Union meeting here last week.

Greeted by enthusiastic applause as he stepped to the platform, Davis hailed the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines case ordering equal education opportunity for Negroes.

Cheers greeted the assertion of Lloyd Galloway, another Negro delegate, of the University of California, that "Negro students throughout the United States are beginning to have optimism due to the activities of the Student Union."

Vigorous defense of democracy, and demands for the extension of democracy to include all groups regardless of race, creed or political beliefs dominated most of the speeches of delegates and guest speakers.

Backs New Deal

Joseph P. Lash, national secretary of the Union, in his report proposed that the A.S.U. sponsor a nationwide student crusade of rededication to democracy to culminate in the calling of a National Student Assembly for Democratic Action.

"The campus needs and the student body is searching for channels to express their support for the objectives of the New Deal and to be effective in 1940. The American Student Union would like to be that channel," Lash declared.

"Our future will definitely be mortgaged to disease, illiteracy, poverty and despair unless the New Deal's program for utilizing the instrumentalities of government for the common welfare is realized."

The delegates were addressed at the opening session of the convention by Mayor LaGuardia who made a vigorous appeal for unity of labor, farmers and progressives to make government serve the needs of the people.

RACE TOLERANCE STRESSED

Unity of Racial Groups to Be Urged at Meeting Here Friday

Edward Corsi, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Welfare, has accepted the chairmanship of an interracial unity meeting to be held on Friday evening at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Society for Race Tolerance, it was announced yesterday.

Among the speakers will be Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Professor Franz Boas, head of the Department of Anthropology of Columbia University, Representative Joseph A. Cavagan, Magistrate Anna M. Kross and Dr. Malaku E. Bayan, vice president of the Ethiopian World Federation.

Urges Negro Latin America.

W Indies Unity

Dr. Efron Wants 'Good Neighbor' Policy

Extended

Dr. David Efron, secretary of the Council for Pan American Democracy, told the delegates to the Latin American, West Indian and American Negro Unity Conference yesterday that "good neighbor" policy can "have meaning and substance only when applied and practiced also within each country and within each community, of various national, racial and religious groups."

Dr. Efron, who spoke at yesterday afternoon's session of the Conference, in the Park Palace Casino, pointed to Chile as an example of the emerging movements in Latin America "toward greater freedom and democracy."

"The defeat of reaction in Chile, where the issue was precisely democracy versus incumbent fascism," he declared, "was made possible only through the active solidarity of all democratic forces in Chile, regardless of their racial, religious and political origin or allegiance."

The Conference, which was called by the Harlem Legislative Confer-

ence, began Friday night with a mass meeting in the Park Palace Casino.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who was scheduled to speak, was detained in Washington by the session of Congress which passed the infamous new WPA appropriation bill. Mr. Marcantonio's message to the Unity Conference was read by Emmet May, chairman of the Harlem Legislative Conference.

Urging rapid, solid unity on the part of "all people, races, color and creeds," Mr. Marcantonio called upon the delegates to the Conference to fight with all effort against the reaction which is now ruling the Congress of the United States.

A hundred and sixty-five organizations were represented at the two-day conference which ended last night. Yesterday's session was divided into two panels.

The morning panel, at which Emmet May led the discussion, considered "the immediate economic, political and social problems facing the Latin Americans, West Indians and American Negro people of New York, especially Harlem."

The afternoon panel had for its subject "President Roosevelt's 'good neighbor' policy and what it means to Latin Americans and West Indian people."

Negro Elevatorman Is Invited To Preach Sermon In Castle Heights Pulpit Tomorrow

Rev. Mr. Soper Irked By DAR Snub to Singer

With the controversy still raging over the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to lease their Washington hall to Marian Anderson, the world famous Negro soprano, a White Plains minister has invited a Negro elevator operator to preach in his church tomorrow morning.

The clergyman is the Rev. David Wesley Soper, pastor of the Castle Heights Community Church, 655 North Broadway. The Negro who will occupy his pulpit is Orville Griggs, operator of an elevator in the Bar Building, 199 Main Street, for the last 13 years.

The Rev. Mr. Soper, who writes a weekly column of news comment for a Florida syndicate, has written his personal apology to the Negro race for the action of the DAR. But the DAR decision had nothing to do with his decision to invite Mr. Griggs to use his church, he says.

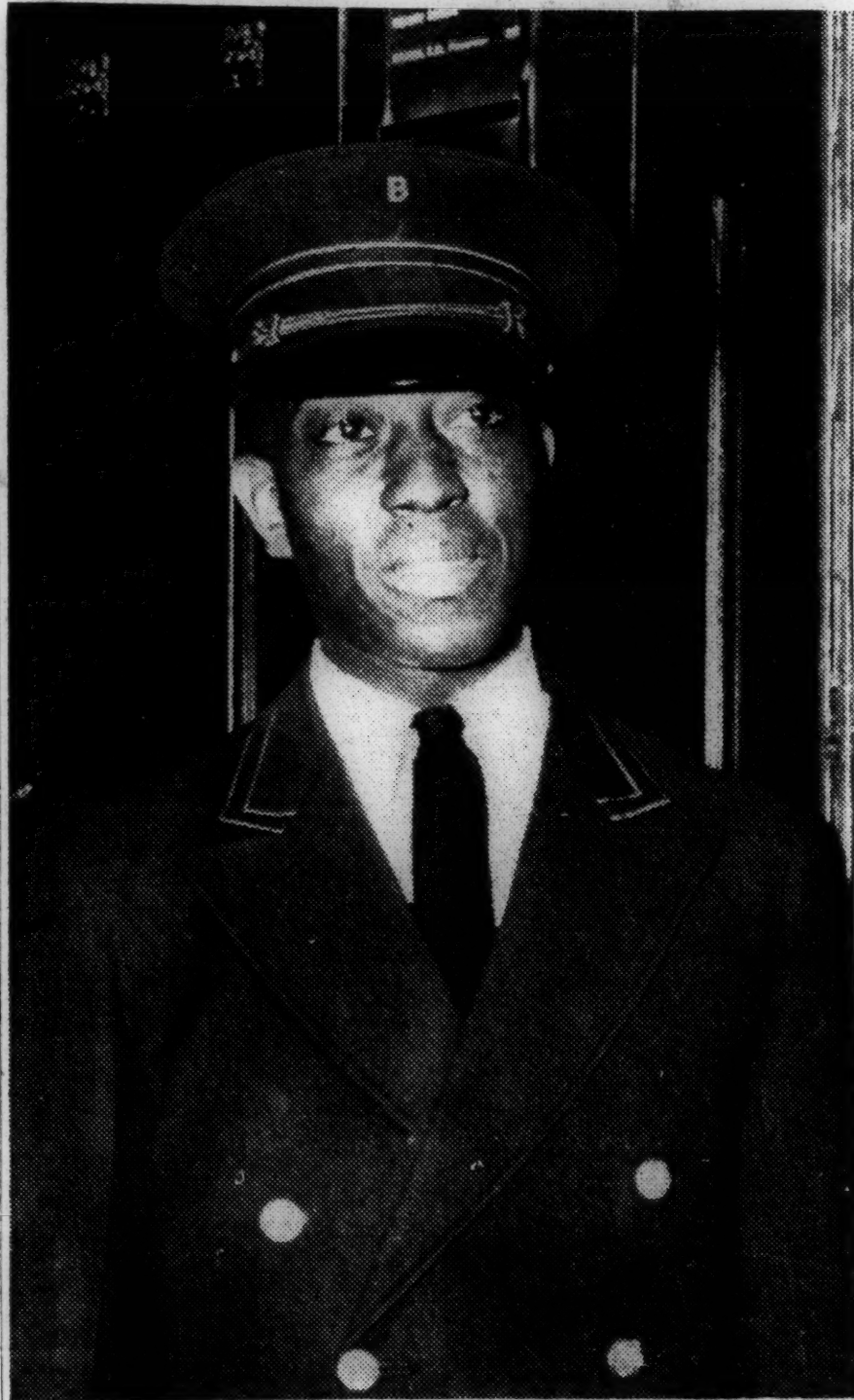
The Negro spoke several weeks ago at a brotherhood dinner of the White Plains Ministerial Association at the YMCA. Mr. Soper, who is chairman of the association's race relations committee, was so impressed that he then and there extended the invitation for a repetition of the address from his own pulpit.

By a peculiar coincidence, Mr. Griggs, like Marian Anderson, is a singer. He has been studying voice for 10 years and a considerable part of his earnings as an elevator operator have been used to finance his musical training.

Mr. Griggs made his debut at the old Provincetown Playhouse in New York City. At that time he was a student of Mme. Minnie Huffman at Carnegie Hall. He is now studying with Mrs. Emma Huggins, of Rye and New York.

A lyric tenor, Mr. Griggs gave several other New York recitals and three years ago appeared in a solo concert at the Little Theatre in the County Center. His most re-

Elevator Man to Preach



Orville Griggs, Negro operator at the Bar Building, White Plains, will preach on "Brotherhood" tomorrow from the pulpit of the Castle Heights Community Church at the invitation of the Rev. David Wesley Soper, who not long ago denounced the Daughters of the American Revolution for barring Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer, from their Washington, D. C., hall. Griggs himself has attained considerable success as a lyric tenor.

cent recital was last Jan. 12 at Rye.

Rather Sing Than Talk

"I'd rather sing than orate," Mr. Griggs explained. He operated his elevator while being interviewed today. "I hope that the day will come when I'll be able to devote all my time to music."

"But," he continued, "at best it's rather hard for one who has little money."

Mr. Griggs was infuriated at the DAR move to prevent a famous member of his race from hiring their Constitution Hall. He declared:

"To think that such a great artist who has appeared before the crowned heads of Europe was not permitted to appear in the city where the head of our government resides!"

"Mrs. Roosevelt's prompt resignation from the DAR shows her great democratic spirit."

The Rev. Mr. Soper was likewise indignant over the DAR action and jubilant over the President's wife's withdrawal from their ranks. In his column, which he wrote after Constitution Hall had been barred to Miss Anderson but before Mrs. Roosevelt's action enlivened the racial controversy the White Plains minister said:

"I, a member of the white race, wish to make an humble, personal apology to you, a member of the Negro race, for all the centuries' injustice, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and inhumanity heaped upon your people by my people here in America and throughout the world."

The column appeared in a string of Florida newspapers and reader response came in a flood of protest. One of the writers, Mr. Soper said, took pity on his "blindness" in considering the Negro race "oppressed" when it has such outstanding present day examples as Paul Robeson, Bill Robinson and Joe Louis.

The clergyman published the attack in full without comment.

Mr. Soper was born at Elmira. He studied at John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla. Bishop Charles W. Flint officiated at his ordination at Christ Church, Park Avenue, New York, last year.

The minister has held his local pastorate for the last three years. He is married and the father of two children.

Griggs Church Deacon

Mr. Griggs is single and resides with his mother. Tomorrow will

be his first attempt at preaching from a pulpit although, along with his other activities, he has found time to serve as a deacon at the Bethel Baptist Church where he is a communicant.

His subject will be "Brotherhood."

Does Mr. Griggs find his color a hindrance to his progress on the concert stage?

"It's hard enough for any artist," Mr. Griggs said as he opened the elevator door at the ground floor. "But if you use intelligently the material God gave you to work with, what can stand in your way?"

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 12, 1939

Race Relations Program To Be At Three Churches

**Dr. Frank P. Graham And
Judge A. H. Borland To Be
Among Those Speaking—
Negro Baptist Church Lead-
ers To Receive Training
This Week**

President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, Judge A. H. Borland of Durham recorder's court, Supervisor W. P. Twaddell of the city school music department, and Prof. Alphonso Henningburg of the North Carolina College for Negroes will appear at three Negro churches today in programs emphasizing race relations.

The three churches are the Pine Street Presbyterian, the United Congregational-Christian, and the St. Joseph A. M. E. churches.

Dr. Graham will be the chief speaker at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Pine Street Presbyterian church, and the choir of the First Presbyterian church will furnish music, under the direction of Mr. Twaddell. The program will be open to the public. Professor Henningburg will appear on the same program.

The service at the Congregational-Christian church will begin at 7:30 o'clock with Judge Borland as the principal speaker. The male chorus of the Mt. Gilead Baptist church will sing. The program will be open to the public.

Professor Henningburg will be guest speaker at a Christian education and race relations program tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the St. Joseph A. M. E. church. Nell Hunter and a chorus from N. C. C. N. will sing. This morning at the church Rev. J. A. Valentine, the pastor, will speak on "The Judgment of the Believer's Self."

Tomorrow a week-long training program for Negro Baptist church persons will begin here under the sponsorship of the Baptist state convention. Meetings will be held at the Second Baptist church on Morehead avenue.

An able faculty has been brought together for the school and a variety of courses dealing with the church

and its varied tasks will be offered involving every department. Award will go to the members of the school who attend the school and make an average of 70 or more in the examination that will end the school.

The white Baptist organization of the state is cooperating with the Negro church in staging the school. The following inspirational speakers and singing groups will appear on the program:

Monday, Rev. J. H. Thomas and the West Durham Baptist church choir; Tuesday, Dr. John T. Wayland and the Mt. Vernon Baptist church choir; Wednesday, Rev. A. S. Croom and the Union Baptist church choir; Thursday, Dr. Ira D. S. Knight and the Second Baptist church choir; Friday, Rev. J. L. Tilley and the Bethel Baptist church choir.

Greensboro N. C. News
February 22, 1939

YOUNG PEOPLE HEAR DR. DAVID D. JONES

**Bennett President Discusses
Race Relationship.**

Approximately 150 members of Greensboro City union of Methodist Young People, in session at 8 o'clock last night at Glenwood Methodist church, heard Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett college, speak on phases of race relationship.

The theme of discussion centered around race relationship with Billy Crowder, president of the organization, in the chair. The opening devotional period was led by Wayne Kernodle, district director of western North Carolina conference of Methodist Young People. Solo musical numbers were presented by two Bennett college students.

Dr. Jones spoke of the contribution to American life of the negro race, pointing to contributions in music, labor, humor, and drama as indicative of the negro's works.

Announcement was made of the Methodist Youth rally to be held at 7:30 o'clock Monday night at West Market Street Methodist church at which time Rev. Arthur Kale, of Mooresville, and Bishop Clare Purcell, of Charlotte, will be

featured speakers. Frank Masters will present the youth's point of view, while recreation will be in charge of Mack Kernodle.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
March 1, 1939

ONE INTER-RACIAL RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

Greenville, March 1.—A group of nine students from East Carolina Teachers College, delegates from the college Y. W. C. A., attended one of the most significant conferences in the history of the Y. M. C. A. - Y. W. C. A. in North Carolina, in Durham Sunday, February 26, at the North Carolina College for Negroes, when the negro Y. M. - Y. W. of the state was merged with the Y. M. C. A. - Y. W. C. A. state organization, to make one inter-racial religious activity.

Delegates from fifteen colleges over the state attended.

They heard Kirby Page, lecturer, author, and recognized authority on economic and political conditions, in two addresses, and Dean Berry May, Harvard professor and Y. M. C. A. leader.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Weekly
February 24, 1939

The Episode of the Interracial Meeting

A meeting of whites and negroes was held on Wednesday evening of last week in the Graham Memorial to discuss the question of whether or not negroes should be admitted to the University. Some thought yes, some thought no. Some who did not themselves object to such an innovation thought that an effort should not be made to introduce it now and no resolution upon the question should be sent to the legislature.

The student newspaper, the *Tar Heel*, reported the meeting at some length. The report, saying that "the gathering wholeheartedly favored admitting negroes to the University graduate school at the present time," conveyed an impression of approximate unanimity which some of the persons present said was not justified by the facts. The report was written by Louis Harris.

The following protesting letter from Edward J. Woodhouse, professor in the University, was published in the *Tar Heel*:

"Dear Sir:

"The article in the issue of February 16 on the Interracial Discussion Group is highly misleading if not intellectually dishonest. Mr. Harris takes great pains to give the impression that the resolution was unanimous though without using the word 'unanimous.' Nowhere in his article is there any notice of the vigorous protest by Dean Taylor, by Mr. Comer, by Mr. Henry Nigrelli, and by me against the passage of any resolution by a group as obviously partisan and representative of only one viewpoint as the group present.

"I am at loss to understand why Mr. Harris should have dragged my name into his article since I said nothing except in protest against the resolution and since he entirely omits mention of all our protests. The article is a flagrant example of biased and unfair reporting.

William L. Borders, chairman of the group, had in yesterday's *Tar Heel* a reply to Mr. Woodhouse. He says that there was a very small handful of persons who objected to the resolution itself (the resolution proposed to be sent to the legislature) and that the "vigorous protest" was on the question of sending the resolution. Mr. Borders says a noticeable feature of the discussion was that the division of opinion did not correspond either to geographical or racial lines; whites opposed whites, negroes opposed negroes, Southerners opposed Southerners. "There was some name-calling," says Mr. Borders. "It came mainly from those who have been subjected to the vilest invective and slander which the hidebound lords of our press and government and economic life can apply to those who disturb the sweet tranquility of their feudal domain."

The resolution adopted at the meeting was as follows:

"At a meeting of more than 100 citizens, students, and teachers tonight, it is the consensus of opinion that in view of the already limited funds for education in North Carolina, and in view of the fact that setting up separate institutions on professional and advanced training would undoubtedly deter the future progress of education and of racial relations in the south, that the legislature consider a policy whereby qualified and carefully chosen negro students could be educated in graduate and professional levels by the means already existing in the state."

This was sent to the legislature, and the affair was reported in the state papers.

Tom Bost, noting in his column in the *Greensboro News* that Speaker of the House Ward had received the resolution, summarized Mr. Woodhouse's letter and made this comment: "Mr. Ward happens to be presiding

over one branch of the general assembly which is going to have the consideration of both white and negro schools long on its hands. In Durham and Greensboro, where there are state negro institutions which will have graduate courses, there appears to be no doubt of that 'consensus of opinion.' The negroes desire their own schools, to be taught by their own teachers, and in every possible way to be supervised by their own people.

"Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University, regards the state constitution definite on the subject. It enforces separate race schools and prescribes state support without discrimination. As he reads the organic law, it prohibits the very thing that the 'consensus of opinion' favors. Applicants of the negro race, for admission to the University would be barred by the constitution, though there are good lawyers who think the separation of the races applies only in the primary schools.

"Right now the University of North Carolina is in a very ticklish situation. It is on the spot. It stands to lose much support that it needs. So do the negro institutions. The 100 'citizens and students' pick a grand time and a queer cause to promote state goodwill. They talk of 'limited funds for education,' but they are offering the perfect political excuse for starving the schools of both races."

"As to the proposal to admit Negroes to this University I am entirely opposed to such admission. I have taught Negroes with white students at Yale and at Smith College and felt no objection to teaching Negroes but believed, and still believe, they are better off in colleges exclusively their own. Even if I thought otherwise the will and policy of this state are so definitely and clearly against the admission of Negroes to white institutions that any effort to secure such admission at any time within the near future is wasted.

"A feature of the meeting last night was the prominent part taken by those from other states in trying to decide how North Carolina should run her institutions. I am glad to have out-of-state students come to North Carolina, but they would find themselves more generally welcomed here if they could be more restrained and

less hasty in their efforts to revolutionize our domestic affairs. Guests, even paying guests, cannot immediately reform the homes, businesses, and governments of their hosts.

"One other notable and regrettable feature of last night's discussion was the readiness in those assuming to themselves a monopoly of true liberalism to apply such epithets as 'defeatist,' 'dodging,' and 'running-to-cover' to all disagreeing with these self-styled liberals. There is no one so intolerant as a fanatical 'liberal.' He wishes entire freedom for everyone to do anything except for the unforgivable sin of disagreeing with him, the 'liberal.'

"Edward J. Woodhouse."
Durham, N. C. Sun
February 27, 1939

INTER-RACIAL GROUP PLANNED BY STUDENTS

A decision to do away with the present state cabinet of student Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s and establish in its place an inter-racial organization was reached yesterday at a meeting here of more than 100 "Y" representatives from 15 colleges in the state.

Brooks Patten, of the University of North Carolina, was elected temporary chairman of the new group.

The following three resolutions were adopted:

"That the North Carolina Student Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. cabinet urge the formation of an interracial state cabinet, all activity of which will be interracial.

"That the present state cabinet be dissolved and the formation of a proposed interracial cabinet.

"That the student Christian associations in the State of North Carolina form an organization to be known as the Student Christian movement, in which all activity will be interracial."

Reidsville, N. C. Review
April 17, 1939

An Inter-racial Meeting Tonight

The public is cordially invited to attend the inter-racial meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Methodist church, Rev. I. Wells, pastor.

Judge E. H. Wrenn will be the principal speaker, and Supt. L. J. Perry and other local citizens have been asked to be present.

The Washington high school glee club will render a program of songs. Seats will be reserved for white people.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
April 18, 1939

NEGRO VET TO ADDRESS INTER-RACIAL MEETING

The only North Carolina Negro who fought in the recent Spanish war, Mack Johnson, formerly of Durham, will speak to an inter-racial meeting at the White Rock Baptist church Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

The Negro enlisted with the Loyalists in Spain last year and was wounded in August of last year. His talk will be in the interest of about 70 members of the Lincoln brigade who are now imprisoned by Franco in Spain. He is now making a tour of the south with his plea for aid.

The state department is negotiating for the release of the American prisoners, but Johnson is speaking for funds needed to send the men back to this country.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
April 13, 1939

An Interracial Meeting On Monday

A mass meeting for Negroes and others who are interested in the combatting of the growth and the spread of evil influences floating around and their teachings through affiliated organizations actively operating has been announced by the officials of the American Loyalty League, of which Rev. D. G. Garland is president and J. S. Brooks is secretary.

Mass Meeting Monday, April 17

The meeting is to be held at eight o'clock at the St. Paul M. E. church on Scales street of which Rev. P. I. Wells is pastor. Seats will be reserved for white people who are interested in improving the relations between the races and in combatting the evil influences of certain "isms".

The statement announcing the meeting declares that the league has for its purpose the suppression and eradication of these "isms" among Negroes by informing them of their evils and their false doctrines generally spread by foreign agitators. These detrimental doctrines are inimical to Americanism

and tend to destroy the good will, understanding, and racial cooperation in the South between the two races.

It is stated that the league is strictly unpolitical, and is a patriotic, religious, and educational organization organized to preserve the

existing goodwill and the sympathetic understanding among the races, and to defend and advocate the ideals of Americanism which have brought the Negro citizenry to its present position.

Music will be rendered by the St. Paul M. E. choir which will be assisted by the glee club of Washington high school. White and colored speakers for the occasion will be named later.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
May 6, 1939

INTER-RACIAL MEETING HELD

Speaker Says Negro Only Wants An Opportunity

Raleigh, May 6. — (AP) — North Carolina economic problem number one is "the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent Negro population," white and Negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today at a conference on the Negro's employment problems.

The speaker, Harold Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high school, asserted that "The North Carolina Negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all type of occupation in which he has capacity."

"It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Trigg appeared on the program with Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Howard Odum of the university and R. Mayme Albright, director of the State Employment Service.

Dr. Graham told the gathering that "We are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina to provide more industry, diversity of agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

"We are now working toward a more just and balanced state," he said, "on a basis of education and inter-racial co-operation."

RACE RELATIONS-1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 3, 1939

ON CHAPEL HILL PROGRAM TODAY

Three Religious Leaders Are Heard At Chapel Hill

R. D. Douglas Speaks For Catholics, Sherwood Eddy, of New York, For Protestants, and Henry Hurwitz, of New York, For Jewish Faith.

CHAPEL HILL, April 2.—Three distinguished representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths addressing the Human Relations institute at the University of North Carolina here tonight, gave their views of how religion may be used to improve social progress.

The speakers were Sherwood Eddy, of New York, noted traveler and lecturer, representing the Protestants; Robert D. Douglas, prominent Catholic layman and Greensboro attorney, representing the Catholics; and Henry Hurwitz, of New York, well known Jewish leader and editor of the Menorah Journal, representing the Hebrews. They spoke at a religion symposium which featured today's sessions of the institute which will continue through Friday.

Dr. John A. Rice, president of Black Mountain college, and Editor of the Black Mountain men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. From this it follows that whatever the state has it gets from the individuals, and that the individual gets his rights from his creator and not from the state.

Douglas Speaks.

Mr. Douglas, a grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, took the view that religion, whether Protestant, Jewish, or Catholic, "has immense resources which can, should, and will be used in the work of social progress."

On the other hand, he said, "religion has absolutely nothing in common with the materialistic pragmatist, who, having a merely mechanistic conception of life thinks that nothing else much matters if the family in the home is kept from being cold and hungry."

Mr. Douglas said his idea of social progress, assuming that physical and mental inequalities exist, is "to bring the lower strata nearer the top even at the expense of the top strata which sometimes shows a disposition to appropriate solely to its own use some of the common rights of humanity."

Religion, he said, "furnishes the most powerful motive imaginable for aiding social progress."

Citing the specific contribution of

Jewish Leader Talks.

Mr. Hurwitz, in his address, said that since genuine democracy is based on the ideal of personal worth and dignity of every individual, "in a profound religious sense it is true that the Jewish and therefore the Christian spirit is the most powerful enemy of the revived tribalism and heathenism which Hitler and his associates seek to impose on the world."

"Just as Judaism-Christianity has conquered types of heathenism before, so we may be certain that Judaism-Christianity will conquer this new heathenism, or else civilization itself will go under," he said. "Not since the birth of Christianity nearly 2,000 years ago has it been so necessary for true Jews and true Christians to stand together against a common enemy," he asserted. "Anyone who promotes anti-Semitism in this country is endeavoring to undermine the ground upon which America stands."

Dr. Rice Heard.

Dr. Rice in his address said "the people of the western world are looking for a religion because of a disgust of freedom and because they find freedom too great a burden."

"Three religions are now struggling for mastery of Europe. One, Catholicism, is historic. The other two are new: Communism, based on philosophical hypothesis; nazism, on race hatred. All three employ restriction of freedom of thought, speech and knowledge. The instrument of control is fear. All three are imposed by the will of a minority."

Historically, he said, all great religions have employed restrictions of freedom of thought, speech and knowledge. "Democracy, on the contrary, is based on these three freedoms."

"The problem of the democratic man is to find a religion that is a synthesis of all his life through freedom, rather than through restriction. But democratic man also is becoming weary of freedom. Freedom of knowledge makes him a skeptic. Freedom of speech makes him irresponsible. Freedom of thought results in confused thought.

"Confused thought is due to unskillful employment of the various modes of thought. The scientific mode of thought is applicable to the material of science, and is logical and sociological. It becomes necessary to co-operate to the fullest extent, both with civic groups and with other religious bodies, which may have a different view of theology but a common love for humanity."

Protestant Views.

Speaking for the Protestants, Mr. Eddy said Catholics, Jews, and Pro-



BARRY BINGHAM.



DR. WILL W. ALEXANDER.



HOWARD W. ODUM.



JONATHAN DANIELS.

THEY SPEAK TODAY—These men will speak at today's sessions of the Human Relations institute at the University of North Carolina. Mr. Bingham is president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Dr. Alexander is administrator of the farm security administration at Washington; Dr. Odum is director of the institute and Mr. Daniels is editor of the Raleigh News and Observer. "The Poll Tax and Southern Politics" will be Mr. Bingham's subject at 4 o'clock and Dr. Odum will appear on the same program, his subject to be "Is Regional Planning Possible?" Dr. Alexander and Mr. Daniels will be panel speakers tonight at 8 o'clock, when planning will be discussed.

testants are "today being drawn closer together than ever before by a common menace—the threatening advance of fascism and nazism".

Just back from a tour of Europe, Mr. Eddy said he saw Hitler "just after he had killed 300 men in two days."

"The unity of our faiths must come not in any theological agreement by tying to the past but in the common objective of seeking the claiming of the kingdom of God by embracing the four elements of justice, liberty, abundance, and brotherhood. These are the four basic needs of all men. They become the increasing demands of awakening humanity."

"They were the four elements of the kingdom of God which the Jews proclaimed. In seeking this kingdom we can find our unity and welfare of all humanity which today is menaced by Hitler's would-be world conquest."

Today's Speakers.

Monday's speakers will be Dr. Arthur Raper, research secretary of the Southern Interracial commission, on "The South—A Challenge to Democracy" at 10 o'clock; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the University Institute for Research in Social Science, "Is Regional Planning Possible?"; Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "The Poll Tax and Southern Politics", and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of sociology Fisk university, all of whom will appear on a panel meeting at 4 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator on the farm security administration, and Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, will continue the panel discussion on the south. Dr. Alexander's topic will be "The Citizen and the Community in Regional Planning", and Editor Daniel will speak on "Necessity For Planning in the South".

Charlotte N. C. Observer

April 2, 1939

INTER-RACIAL GROUP TO MEET

Educators and Federal and State Officials to Attend Session Here April 20.

More than 25 educators, Federal and state officials, and leading citizens will participate in formal "conversations" April 20 when the 20th annual state conference of the

North Carolina Commission on In-Superintendent of city schools; Mrs. Terracial Co-operation convenes in V. K. Hart, president of the Council of Social Agencies; Dr. H. L. The religious education building of the First Methodist church.

There will be morning, after-noon, and evening sessions. Theeditor Charlotte Post; Bishop Dale, morning and afternoon will be de- Thad L. Tate, Dr. Henry M. Moore, voted to "conversations" and in-E. A. Spears, and Dr. S. Q. Mitchell. spirational addresses, and music will highlight the night program. The public will be invited to attend.

SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED.

Some of the speakers and leaders announced yesterday by the invitation committee through the Chamber of Commerce are Mrs. W. T. Bost of Raleigh State Commission of Public Welfare; Rev. Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh, state chairman; Dr. Julian Miller of Charlotte, chairman of the conference; Dr. F. Clyde Helms of Columbia, S. C., state chairman. South Carolina commission; Lt. Gov. Willis P. Horton of Raleigh; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, field secretary of the In-racial commission.

Dr. W. A. Stanbury of Asheville, vice chairman, North Carolina commission; J. B. Felton of the South Carolina state department of education; Miss Will Lou Gray of Columbia, state department of education; Dean L. S. Cozart of Concord, Barber-Scotia college; William R. Johnson of Raleigh, state department of public welfare; John W. Mitchell of Greensboro, U. S. Department of Agriculture, A. and T. college; Dr. C. C. Weaver of Charlotte, pastor of the First Methodist church.

OTHER LEADERS.

Dr. C. V. Reynolds of Raleigh, state health department; H. L. McCrorey of Charlotte, president Johnson C. Smith university; J. E. Blanton of Denmark, S. C., president Voorhees college; M. F. Whitaker of Orangeburg, S. C., president State college; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry of Raleigh, consultant negro affairs, WPA.

W. L. Lingle of Davidson, president Davidson college; J. L. Suiter of Greensboro, director Federal Housing administration; Dr. N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, state department of education; Senator Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris of Raleigh, director adult education.

Registration will begin at 10 a. m. No registration fee will be required, but voluntary contributions and pledges will be requested. Churches, civic clubs, business and professional organizations have been urged to announce the conference and attend its sessions. Selected students and faculty members from various colleges will be especially invited.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

The Charlotte invitation committee comprises Mayor Ben E. Douglas, J. B. Marshall, city manager C. O. Kuester, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor First Methodist church; Harry P. Harding

At Carolina Today



JONATHAN DANIELS



BARRY BINGHAM

Two of the speakers at Monday's sessions of the Human Relations Institute being held at the University of North Carolina are pictured above. They are: Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and author of a recent best seller "A Southerner Discovers the

South," and Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Two other noted speakers will be Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the University's Institute for Research in Social Science, and W. W. Alexander, administrator on the Farm Security Administration in Washington and formerly director of the Southern Interracial Commission. Bingham and Odum will speak at a panel meeting Monday afternoon, Daniels and Alexander at the evening session.

SAYS NATION DEPENDS ON SOUTH'S SECURITY

Jonathan Daniels Tells Institute Problem Is Not Local

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 3.—

The South is the nation's economic problem No. 1 in that the security of America depends on the solution of the South's problems, Jonathan Daniels, editor of The News and Observer at Raleigh, N. C., said here tonight in an address at the University of North Carolina's Human Relations Institute.

"The South presents both a unique problem and a unique opportunity, both a threat and a promise," he said. "Dixie is no longer content to stir in its own juices—its own pot liquor. Its children are no longer content to starve on the old red hills."

W. W. Alexander, Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, discussed the possibilities or regional planning. The view was emphasized that mass education must precede intelligent planning.

"I have some doubt that we are yet sufficiently adult in the fields of economics and sociology," he said, "to provide the scientific information and research necessary for intelligent and effective planning."

Dr. Rupert Vance of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science presided over the afternoon session.

Barry Bingham, president and publisher of The Courier-Journal, at Louisville, Ky., cited abuses of the poll tax in Southern politics. Less than one qualified vote in four cast a ballot in eight Southern States in the 1935 Presidential election while in other States 72 per cent, or almost three out of four, of the adult population voted. Mr. Bingham said. The poll tax, he asserted, thus has the "power to bar three out of four from exercising their rights as citizens."

Dr. Arthur Roper, research secre-

tary of the Southern Interracial Commission, said the "poor whites" of the South cannot be helped until equal education, health and opportunities are offered the Negroes. Professor Ralph Davis of Tuskegee Institute described the race problem in the South as "ritualistic in that people dislike a change from the conventional." He warned the Negroes, if they hope to improve their condition, must watch their social status and not go ahead of public opinion, lest they defeat their own chances.

"We cannot expect to clear up the entire difficulties at once," he said. "This naturally requires patience, common sense and vision."

THE SOUTH'S "PROBLEM" STATUS

IN ADDRESSING the human relations institute at Chapel Hill the other day President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, said: "We (in the south) have the most eroded soils, the poorest housing and health records, the least organization of labor, the most tenants and share-croppers, the lowest wages and purchasing power, the highest interest rate, the highest illiteracy, the least per capita book circulation and the lowest proportion of students in high school and college."

We fear Prexy Frank couldn't qualify for a southern chamber of commerce job. The picture he paints of the south is indeed a dark and dreary one. Much of it, maybe all of it, is truth. But there is, of course, a brighter side. It is heartening that the south is rich in natural resources, that it is learning—slowly, but learning, nevertheless—to conserve and to capitalize upon its natural wealth, and that it is realizing as never before its weaknesses and shortcomings and is striving to improve its position; economically, financially and socially.

The south is off to a fine start in the right direction in seriously and earnestly striving to better itself.

Another speaker at the Chapel Hill gathering, Dr. Ralph Davis, Tuskegee institute sociologist, has pertinently said: "We cannot expect to clear up the entire difficulties (the south's problems) at once. . . . This naturally requires patience, common sense and vision." With particular reference to the south's racial problem Dr. Davis rightly said: "The youth of today—the young people just getting out of college—are our salvation. When they arise to key positions, they will be able to do something definite toward a solution of the problem." And that, it appears, would apply to all of the south's problems.

Leaders See Races In Closer Cooperation

Cozart, Horton,
Miller Address
Interracial Body

(Special to Journal and Guide)

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The twentieth annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, meeting here April 20, continued the two year theme, "Going Forward Together." The address delivered by Dean L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., was a searching analysis of the theme in terms of the distance the two races in North Carolina have already come together, the distance they have yet to go, and the necessity of making the relationship permanently wholesome by the reinforcement of the ideal of democracy.

He stressed the importance of bridging the gaps in economic opportunity and community welfare by enlightened, free, creative cooperation of the best elements of both races dedicated to the ideal "to serve the best interests of one race group we must serve the best interests of all."

COZART SPEAKER

The speaker called attention to the ever important and recurring question of the differential in teachers' salaries and the regaining of the ballot.

He said, "We cannot in the truest sense go forward together until in a larger way we get together. Both races have much to gain if we enter the fold of democracy by the door of mutual helpfulness, and both stand in position of losing much if either one attempts to climb up some other way."

SEES AMERICA'S CON-
SCIENCE AWAKENED

Other significant addresses were those delivered by Lieutenant Governor Horton of North Carolina and Dr. Julian Miller, editor of

the Charlotte Observer and president of the North Carolina Committee on Social Work.

Dr. Miller spoke on the subject, "Some Things I Never New About Negroes." He said that the American conscience, awakened by the brutality heaped upon minority groups in Europe, might seize the opportunity to know more about the forgotten man of America—the American Negro, and thus extend his opportunities for growth and development in American democracy.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR URGES
COOPERATION

The Lieutenant Governor cited the progress of Negroes in North Carolina for the last twenty years and emphasized the duty of citizens and of the state as a whole to support the pattern for higher development as rapidly as our resources will warrant.

He called for patience in the slow movement of progress, but urged persistence and cooperation.

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Charlotte, N. C., News
April 20, 1939

Problems Are Considered At Conference

Miller Outlines Some
Of Major Problems

With a declaration of liberalism expressed in a dramatic appeal by Dr. Julian Miller, editor of The Charlotte Observer, the North Carolina Commission for Interracial Co-operation opened a meeting here today under the chairmanship of Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh.

Mr. Miller's address, which he read, received an ovation and will be printed and distributed as a pamphlet by the commission.

He cited achievements of the Negro race and said that excitement over the suffering of racial minorities in Europe, "which have cut American consciences to the quick," was hardly consistent with our attitude toward our own minority.

"America is frightfully ignorant of the Negro and his problems, which was tragically so in the South," Mr. Miller said. He referred to the rule of Negroes by the whites in the South as "a dictatorship," and declared that we have "a racial minority of our own, with problems akin to those abroad. It is a minority whose presence is a challenge."

SESSION TONIGHT

This morning's audience, which met at the First Methodist Church, was predominately Negro. Bishop Penick presided. A welcome to Charlotte was extended by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor of the church, and Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith University. Other sessions will be held late this afternoon and tonight, with Lieut.-Gov. W. P. Horton as the chief speaker at the 7:30 P. M. session.

Dr. Hughes, a Negro physician of the State Board of Health, spoke in the "cafeteria conference" preceding the main address, and declared that the high mortality and disease rates among Negroes in this state are not caused by racial susceptibility but by lack of education and clinics.

Miss Emma Hall, treasurer of

the Good Samaritan Hospital for Negroes, reminded the audience that this was the first hospital for Negroes in the United States, built 50 years ago.

This afternoon's session was presided over by Dr. F. Clyde Helms, state chairman of the South Carolina Commission. The "cafeteria conversations," on subjects ranging from housing to delinquent girls, were continued, and a number of distinguished speakers were expected.

ACHIEVEMENTS

"The history of the Negro race is both graphic and glamorous," Mr. Miller said in his address this morning.

He cited the achievement of the race, which started with nothing three-quarters of a century ago, and now has:

A million farms, with 40,000,000 acres; 70,000 business enterprises; \$75,000,000 in banking businesses; \$2,500,000,000 in wealth; 42,000 churches with 5,000,000 members; 4,000 doctors, 5,000 nurses, 2,000 dentists, 1,000 lawyers, 6,000 actors, 48,000 teachers.

The race is taking an active part in municipal life, with Negro police in 89 cities, members in ten State Legislatures, Negroes in Congress, and many employed in expert capacity by the Federal Government.

Mr. Miller paid high tribute, which was loudly applauded, to a Negro, J. Frank Lytle, who has a 375-acre farm in Mecklenburg, and is "one suspects, the most successful farmer in the county."

Asheville, N. C., Times
April 21, 1939

Negro's Progress In North Carolina Is Held Unequaled

CHARLOTTE, April 21.—(AP)—

"The progress of the negro in North Carolina has been unequalled in education by any other people in any other age," Lt. Gov. W. P. Horton told the 20th annual state conference of the North Carolina commission on inter-racial co-operation here last night.

Horton said he believed the machine age was affecting the negro as much as the white race, and asked his hearers to be patient until adjustments to a new age could be made. He cited the Greek and Roman adjustment periods as examples, saying the Greek transition period lasted 1,000 years, the Roman 500.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 24, 1939

CO-OP STUDY IS PLANNED MAY 18

Southern Leaders in Many
Fields to Attend Greenville,
S. C., Conference.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 23.—
(P)—Southern leaders in agricul-
ture, business, industry, labor, re-
ligion, education, and other fields
will attend the Southeastern Re-
gional Conference Co-operation to
be held here May 18-20.

The conference is being sponsor-
ed by the Greenville County Coun-
cil for Community Development
and the University of North Car-
olina, with the co-operation of the
committee on the church and co-
operatives of the Federal Council
of Churches of Christ in America
and the general education board.

The purpose of the conference
will be to study implications of the
co-operative movement for farm-
ers, industrial workers, and con-
sumers with a view to helping
southern people gain a fuller real-
ization of the possibilities of adult
education and co-operative action.

Speakers on the tentative pro-
gram include E. R. Bowen, execu-
tive secretary of the Co-operative
League of New York; Dr. J. Nel-
son MacDonald of St. Francis
Xavier university extension staff,
Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Arthur
Raper, research and field secretary
of the Commission on Interracial
Co-operation, Atlanta; Murray D.
Lincoln, president of the Farm Bu-
reau federation of Ohio; Dr. Kings-
ley Roberts, medical director of the
New York Bureau of Co-operative
Medicine, and M. G. Mann, general
manager of the Farmers Co-opera-
tive exchange, Raleigh, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., Times
April 20, 1939

20TH INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

CHARLOTTE, April 20.—(AP)—
"Going Forward Together" was the
theme of the North Carolina commis-
sion on interracial cooperation which
began its 20th annual state confer-
ence here today.

Among the speakers were Mrs. W.
T. Bost, state commissioner of public
welfare; the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick,
episcopal bishop of North Carolina;
Lt.-Gov. W. P. Horton, and Mrs. Eliza-
beth C. Morris, director of adult edu-
cation, Raleigh.

Charlotte, N. C., Star of Zion
April 27, 1939

Interracial Meeting

Leaders of the White and Negro races
held their 20th annual State Conference
of the North Carolina Commission on In-
terracial Cooperation, Thursday, April
20th, at the First Methodist Episcopal
Church, South, Charlotte, North Carolina.
There were in attendance over 300 people,
most of whom were Negroes. A statement
in the Charlotte Observer, April 21st,
says, that these leaders "were unanimous
in the belief that, with a few exceptions,
the two races are 'marching together'
more closely than at any time in the
State's history." This belief may be ba-
sically true, and yet the actual situation
may be far from encouraging. We admit
that there were some fair and far-reach-
ing enunciations made by these sympa-
thetic and patient leaders of both races.
We deplore the fact that there were so
few representatives of the white race
present, and only those, in most instances,
who are already dealing with bi-racial
activities. These leaders are, for the most
part, already given to various types of
interracial cooperation. We trust that it
shall be the policy of the Interracial Com-
mission of North Carolina to so channel
these fine declarations as to give them ar-
ticulate expression, especially among the
masses of the white people in every city,
hamlet, and community in the Carolinas.

It was too apparent, at this interracial
meeting, that it largely consisted of re-
ports of various projects being conducted
among the Negroes in the Carolinas, fail-
ing to reveal any great degree of inter-
racial cooperation and failing to offer in-
terracial solutions to the basic problems
that warp and stifle our social, civic and
national life.

We believe that it is the common opin-
ion of the advanced leaders of interracial
cooperation that fine speeches, generous
enunciations, and well-meaning mottoes
should be undergirded and effectively sup-
ported by both races actually working to-
gether in every area of life to bring to
pass these preachments and proclama-
tions for the mutual benefit of all con-
cerned.

Objectively speaking the problems
growing out of races are largely due to
the misunderstanding and the bias atti-
tudes of the dominating and the control-
ling group. And in some instances prob-
lems arise due to wilful prejudice and per-
sonal resentments of both groups. Such
problems can never be solved, though, by

a few technicians making speeches to the
minority group. If interracial meetings
are to mean much, they must be the re-
verse in attendance to the one recently
held in Charlotte, North Carolina—they
must be three to one in representation in
favor of the whites. Therefore we
heartily endorse the resolution made by
Rev. I Harding Hughes (white), Episco-
pal minister of Concord, asking that "the
commission obtain acceptance instead of
promises from as many as 100 white
leaders to attend the next annual confer-
ence of the commission."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 20, 1939

STATE MEETING TO OPEN TODAY

More Than 20 Speakers to
Address Conference On In-
terracial Co-operation.

The 20th annual state conference
of the North Carolina Commission
on Interracial co-operation will
convene this morning at 10:30
o'clock in the religious education
building of the First Methodist
church. More than 20 speakers have
been invited to participate. The
theme will be: "Going forward
together."

Among some of the speakers are
Wilkins P. Horton, Lieutenant Gov-
ernor of North Carolina; J. E. Blan-
ton, president of Voorhees college,
Denmark, S. C.; Mrs. W. T. Bost of
Raleigh, state commissioner of
Public Welfare; Dean L. S. Cozart,
Barber-Scotia college, Concord; J.
B. Felton of the South Carolina
state department of education; Miss
Will Lou Gray of Columbia, S. C.,
of the South Carolina State depart-
ment of education; Senator Gor-
don Gray of Winston-Salem.

S. C. CHAIRMAN.

Mrs. Irma Neal Henry a Raleigh
Consultant of Negro Affairs, WPA
Dr. Clyde F. Helms, state chairman
South Carolina commission; W. L.
Lingle, president Davidson college
Davidson; Dr. Julian Miller, editor
of The Observer, chairman of the
convention; H. L. McCrorey, presi-
dent Johnson C. Smith university
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, director
of adult education, Raleigh; Dr.
N. C. Newbold, state department
of education, Raleigh; Right Rev.
Edwin A. Penick, state chairman,
Raleigh; Dr. C. V. Reynolds, state
health department, Raleigh; Dr.

W. A. Stanbury, vice chairman,
North Carolina commission, Ashe-
ville; J. L. Suiter, director Federal
Housing administratoin, Greens-
boro; Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor First
Methodist church, Charlotte; M. F.
Whitaker, president State college,
Orangeburg.

The afternoon session will start
at 2 p. m. to continue until 4
o'clock, and the evening meeting
will begin at 7:30 o'clock. The
Charlotte invitation committee is
headed by Mayor Ben E. Douglas
and Clarence O. Kuester.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 26, 1939

Negro College Will Be Scene Of Race Meet

(Special to The Journal and Sentinel)

Chapel Hill, Feb. 25. — North Carolina will become the first state in the South to have an inter-racial student movement with the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. as its nucleus, President Brooks Patten of the Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. state cabinet, predicted today as the cabinet prepared to hold its winter conference at N. C. College for Negroes at Durham tomorrow.

The state cabinet, composed of Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. representatives, will be dissolved and a cabinet to be known as the Student Christian Movement cabinet will be formed, Patten, president of the University of North Carolina Y. M. C. A., said. All activity of the new group will be inter-racial and it will be organized in such a way that student groups not members of the Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. may hold membership.

Hitherto Negro and white Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. groups have held occasional joint meetings but have maintained separate state organizations, Patten said.

At the conference tomorrow morning and afternoon, the delegates will first vote a recommendation that an inter-racial state cabinet be formed. The next vote will be to dissolve the present Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. cabinet, and the final move will be to organize the Student Christian Movement cabinet.

Patten said he had received ample indication the changes will be approved by the conference.

Kirby Page, widely known author and expert on international affairs, will lead today's conference, theme of which will be "Meaning and Necessity of the Christian Choice."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 27, 1939

NTET RACIAL GROUP
TO BE ESTABLISHED

State-Wide Student Christian

Movement Will Replace Present "Y" Cabinet

Substitution of an interracial movement for the present state cabinet of student Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s was ordered at a meeting here yesterday of more than 100 representatives of "Y" organizations in 15 colleges of North Carolina.

The meeting was held at the North Carolina College for Negroes and among the speakers was Dr. Kirby Page, prominent liberal.

Brooks Patten of the University of North Carolina, president of the state "Y" cabinet, was elected temporary president of the interracial organization which is to be established.

The following three resolutions were adopted:

"That the North Carolina Student Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. cabinet urge the formation of an interracial state cabinet, all activity of which will be interracial.

"That the present state cabinet be dissolved upon the formation of a proposed interracial cabinet.

"That the student Christian associations in the State of North Carolina form an organization to be known as the Student Christian movement, in which all activity will be interracial."

The meeting constituted the annual winter conference of the group.

Lumberton, N. C., Robersonian
March 1, 1939

Negro Professor Is On Goodwill Tour

Prof. A. A. Thomas, 20 years a teacher at Tuskegee Negro institute and an intimate associate of the late Booker T. Washington, famous colored educator, is conducting a 3-weeks' goodwill speaking tour of Robeson and adjacent counties.

Prof. Thomas spoke Sunday at Bethel Presbyterian church here presiding over the church's educational rally. He also spoke at length Monday morning to the student body of Red Stone high school.

The tour will be continued Thursday, March 2, when Prof. Thomas is scheduled to address the colored citizens of the community at the school on the general theme of "Race Building."

Prof. Thomas has been head of the Carolina Education society for several years and has been conducting goodwill tours and moral building among Negroes for 10 years. He is accompanied by Raymond Black of Florence, S. C.

Interracial Group Holds Annual Meet

Discuss Problems

Of Interest At
Raleigh Church

4-1-39

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Raleigh Interracial Committee met in annual session at the United Christian Church last Friday with Professor W. N. Hicks, of State College presiding.

The feature of the program was a panel discussion on the topic "Gains and Goals" in Interracial Cooperation," presided over by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw University.

Dr. L. T. Delaney, discussed the high rate of still births among Negroes in Raleigh as related to the large percentage of births attended only by a mid-wife, and the poverty stricken home environs which force the mothers to work away from home leaving the infant to the care of the incompetent and diseased.

He cited as needs (1) pre-natal clinics, (2) an institution for the old and chronic cases of tuberculosis, and (3) further education of the public as to the value of vaccines and other preventatives.

According to H. I. F. Nanton, Raleigh is one of the three cities in the state which have availed themselves of the aid provided by the United States Housing Authority. He stated that a survey of housing conditions among Negroes in Raleigh showed that there were only 12 vacancies in a total of 3,000 homes. This condition will be alleviated by the proposed housing project.

C. D. Halliburton, in a discussion of economic security, listed as the

three chief problems confronting the Negro's effort to make a living, the limited number of jobs, the lack of ability to secure available jobs, and the low income derived from available jobs.

The three main types of delinquency among Negro youths in Raleigh were listed by Rev. W. S. McLeod, as larceny sex offenses, and incorrigibility. In all these offenses, boys lead girls by a substantial majority. All of the cases came from poor home environment . . . broken homes, low income groups and the like.

Progress in the provision of recreation for Negroes was described by G. M. Matlack. He mentioned one instance in which juvenile delinquency had been reduced 25 per cent among whites and 35 per cent among Negroes due to a large degree to the provision of adequate recreation facilities. He cited as needs for the city (1) playgrounds, (2) community recreation centers, athletic fields, and (4) a trained Negro to direct the recreation for Negroes of Raleigh.

The following organizations were represented at the meeting. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, Civitan, Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotary Clubs; Peace Institute, Meredith College, State College, St. Mary's College, Shaw University, St. Augustine's College, the needham Broughton, Hugh Morson and Washington high schools.

L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and Mrs. Reynolds, were present in addition to many interested citizens of both races.

Hickory, N. C. Record
April 3, 1939

Raper Sees South As Big Opportunity For Social Studies

CHAPEL HILL, April 3.—(AP)—Dr. Arthur Raper, research secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission at Atlanta, Ga., said today the South was the nation's human opportunity of tomorrow and the seed pit of American citizenry.

He spoke at the morning session of the Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina.

In a democracy, he said, there is nothing more important than people.

Panel discussions were on the afternoon program.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 25, 1939

GAINS ARE CITED IN INTER-RACIAL MEETING

Shaw President Presides Over
Discussions at United
Church

A panel discussion on "Gains and Goals in Interracial Cooperation," presided over by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, featured the meeting yesterday in the United Church of the Raleigh Interracial Committee.

Dr. L. T. Delaney discussed the high rate of still births among Negroes in Raleigh as related to the large percentage of births attended only by a mid-wife, and the poverty stricken home environs which force the mothers to work away from home leaving the infant to the care of the incompetent and diseased. He cited as needs (1) pre-natal clinics, (2) an institution for old and chronic cases of tuberculosis, and (3) further education of the public as to the value of vaccines and other preventatives.

According to H. I. F. Nanton, Raleigh is one of the three cities in the State which have availed themselves of aid provided by the United States Housing Authority. Negroes will participate proportionately in this project. He stated that a survey of housing conditions among Negroes in Raleigh showed that there were only 12 vacancies in a total of 3,000 homes. This condition will be alleviated by the proposed housing project.

C. D. Halliburton, in a discussion of "Economic Security," listed as the three chief problems confronting the Negro's effort to make a living, the limited number of jobs, the lack of ability to secure available jobs, and the low income derived from available jobs. He stated, however, that there has been a decided improvement in the employment situation in Raleigh during the past 12 months. He urged the extension of employment of Negroes in public service.

The three main types of delinquency among Negro youth in Raleigh were listed by Rev. W. S. McLeod as larceny, sex offenses, and incorrigibility. In all of these offenses, boys lead girls by a substantial majority.

Progress in the provision of recreation for Negroes was described by G. M. Matlack. He had facts to show that organized recreation is a definite deterrent to juvenile delinquency.

Noted Leaders Will Attend Interracial Meeting Here

Conference Will Be Held April 20
At First Methodist Church

A score or more leaders in religious, educational and public affairs will deliver addresses before sessions of the twentieth annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation, which will be held here April 20 in the religious education building of First Methodist Church, on North Tryon Street.

The Right Rev. Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh, formerly of Charlotte, Episcopal bishop, is general chairman of the conference and will preside at the morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

The South Carolina Interracial Conference will be represented by a number of its leaders and members, according to the announcement here yesterday.

MANY SPEAKERS

The announced list of speakers and leaders included Mrs. W. T. Bost of Raleigh, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Dr. Julian S. Miller of Charlotte, chairman of the North Carolina Commission for Social Service, Dr. F. Clyde Helms of Columbia, chairman of the South Carolina Commission, Lieut. Gov. Horton of North Carolina, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, field secretary, interracial relations, of Atlanta, Dr. W. A. Stanbury of Asheville, vice-chairman of the North Carolina Commission, Miss Will Lou Gray and J. B. Felton of Columbia, South Carolina Department of Education, Dean L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia College, Concord, William R. Johnson of Raleigh, of the State Department of Public Welfare, John W. Mitchell of United States Department of Agriculture, A. & T. College, Greensboro, Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor, First Methodist Church, Charlotte, President H. L. McCrorey of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, Dr. C. V. Reynolds, State Health Department, Raleigh, President J. E. Blanton, Voorhees College, Orangeburg, S. C., Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, consultant on Negro affairs, Works Progress Administration, Raleigh, President W. L. Lingle of Davidson College, J. L. Suiter, director, Federal Housing Administration, Greensboro, Dr. N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education, Raleigh, Senator Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, director of

adult education, Raleigh.

The announcement said the public will be welcomed at the sessions.

The Charlotte committee is composed of Mayor Ben E. Douglas, City Manager Marshall, C. O. Kuester, Dr. Weaver, Harry F. Harding, Mrs. V. K. Hart, president, Council of Social Agencies, Dr. McCrorey, Henry Houston, editor, Charlotte Post, Bishop Dale, Thad L. Tate, Dr. Henry M. Moore, E. A. Spears and Dr. S. Q. Mitchell.

Reidsville N C Review
April 18, 1939

INTERRACIAL MEETING HELD HERE LAST NIGHT

(By J. W. SAPP, Instructor Washington High School).

An inter-racial meeting was held at St. Paul M. E. church Monday evening which was largely attended by the citizens and friends of both races.

The meeting was opened with Rev. Wells, pastor of the church, presiding.

Invocation was given by Rev. Watson.

The two first music selections were given by the junior choir of the church which were very impressive.

After a few remarks by Rev. Wells of welcome to the group and stating the purpose of the meeting, he introduced Dr. D. G. Garland, president of the American Loyalty League, who was in charge of the group as presiding officer and guest speaker for the inter-racial meeting.

Dr. Garland spoke highly of the school organization and the splendid group of teachers headed by its able leader and principal, Prof. S. E. Duncan, and how he enjoyed the selections rendered by the Washington Hi School Glee club

and quartet with their well trained voices expressed under the directorship of their very efficient teachers, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Watson.

Dr. Garland spoke of the vast opportunity of the colored group—more than fifteen million strong and how the race should come together and better understand each other. He said many years ago probably seventy years or more how the race co-operated together and there was no hatred.

Communism is the most deadly ism that stirs up feeling and strife among the two races. Communism is a modern movement begun ninety years ago with a communistic convention in London, England. Karl Marx and Frederic Engels as a committee set forth the fundamental communistic objectives as follows:

1. Hatred and denial of God.
2. Destruction of the inalienable right guaranteed by American democracy that a citizen of America has a right to his private property.
3. A program to discredit and destroy all forms of representative government and setting up a world dictatorship in Moscow, Russia, as emperor of the universe and as marshal of world revolution.
4. The spreading of class hatred all over the world by arraying labor against capital, the poor against the rich, etc.
5. The complete destruction of the God idea in the hearts of people; and the confiscation of all churches.
6. As to the southern negro communism would destroy the good will between the races by creating distrust and discontent among the negroes.

The communists are teaching negroes that the white employers are his worst enemies, that he should engage in sit down strikes to get even for past wrongs; that they have will force the white south to divide its wealth with the poor and needy who represent the masses; that southern negroes should organize into communistic parties leave of God and the church cut adrift from the good will and friendship of the monied white south and engage in bloodshed and riot to change conditions.

The American Loyalty League for the suppression of communism has set itself up to expose these

nefarious schemes of the negro's false friends by showing the utter folly of such ignorant activities.

Dr. Garland said that Americanism stands for:

1. For God and country.
2. To uphold and defend the constitution of the United States of America.
3. To maintain law and order.
4. To promote peace and good will on earth.
5. To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.
6. To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to community, state and nation.

The best class of negroes are still in the southland, and will stay. We are the superior group of negroes in the south. Not inferior ingrained in the north.

Most prominent negroes in the north are from the south.

Dr. Garland spoke of the negro leaders who have wrought miracles in the south, such as Dr. Shephard, president N. C. College for Negroes, Dr. David Jones, president Bennett College, Greensboro, Dr. F. D. Bluford, president A. & T. College, the late Booker T. Washington, president and founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, Dr. Moton and Dr. Patterson, who succeeded him as president of that great college, Dr. Atkins, president of Teachers College, Winston-Salem, and Dr. Geo. Comer at Tuskegee Institute, one of the greatest successes in world and many others that are making good for the race. The inferior group of our race is in the north. Think of the men employed in the mail service—30 to 40 per cent are negroes in the extreme southern states, and think of how few negro teachers employed in New York city where some of us think great work is being done by the race, where other races you will find finance the businesses. It is not necessary for members of the negro race to go north to do his advance graduate work in schools of the north for it is now offered in our southland.

If we consider rightly our chance, the white race takes care of us by giving the negro employment, but don't think at all he can not do without us for they can as they have so much machinery to do their work, but it is their great sympathy for us.

At this time Dr. Garland introduced Judge Wrenn for an address

after the singing of a spiritual by the Washington Hi School Glee club.

Judge Wrenn expressed his hearty endorsement, approval and appreciation to be in the interracial meeting.

He stated there is not anywhere in the world any communist government that does not have a dictatorship.

Did you ever think how we were born in the world? I am a white man and you are a colored man or woman. Such was God's plan. I must do my task to my race and you to yours. Even though you are colored we are here by God for a purpose. We are here to worship God Almighty and we can not do it by being a communism, for communism denies God and all form of religion. There are two duties we must perform:

1. Duty to God.
2. Duty to your fellow men.

I believe you should do your duty to any race if you can, white or colored.

Judge Wrenn then closed by saying Reidsville white and colored citizens have a wonderful understanding and a racial co-operation and we shall keep this feeling of friendship, and will not allow any foreign agitators to shatter the same, nor allow their cunning prejudiced propaganda sway us here. I thoroughly understand the program of the American Loyalty League, which is working for better relationship and understanding and the purpose of this meeting tonight. I endorse their work, for it is worthy.

Make something out of yourself and thereby do something for others, lifting yourself from your own environment, for your young people will be citizens of tomorrow. Young men and women go to school and try to learn something to get above the common place of men and women. I think as much of my colored friends here as I do of my white friends. But each of us have our own place and task to do. We cannot take any one else place. Knowing their place and working there in the young group will have the same speed of progress and co-operation as the older group, and Judge Wrenn cited E. M. Towns, colored man, as an example and labeled him as his old friend who for many years have worked co-operatively together.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 21, 1939

Interracial Group Sees Bright Lining

Leaders In Meeting Here Believe Two Races Are 'Marching Together' More Closely Than Ever Before—Lieutenant Governor Horton Among Speakers.

Leaders of the white and colored races, meeting yesterday at the First Methodist church in the 20th annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation, were unanimous in the belief that, with a few exceptions, the two races are "marching together" more closely than at any time in the state's history.

More than 300 attended the conference.

Lt. Gov. Wilkins P. Horton, reviewing some of the colored race's struggles, said at last evening's session that "the progress of the negro in North Carolina has been unequalled in education by any other people in any other age." His address was general in scope, and he felt that a machine age is affecting the negro as much as the white race, and he exhorted his hearers to be patient until adjustment to a new age can be made. He cited the Greek and Roman adjustments as examples, the Greek transition period lasting 1,000 years, the Roman 500.

QUOTES STATISTICS.

He quoted school statistics, showing an investment of \$2,800,000 in 1920 in negro schools having increased to more than \$13,000,000 in 1937, with attendance, graduations and other advancements being equally as illuminating.

Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman, read the annual report of the commission. He stressed two objectives, in which legislation is being sought. One is an anti-lynching bill, another is establishment of a home for delinquent negro girls. The commission will not cease its efforts, the report said, until these objectives have been attained.

Dr. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of Central Methodist church of Asheville, presided. He was assisted by L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh, director and secretary.

DEAN COZART SPEAKS.

Dean L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia Junior college, of Concord,

discussed in a scholarly way the subject, "Going Forward Together." The Johnson C. Smith university glee club and the Barber-Scotia choir provided the music.

More than 300 from 50 towns and cities in the two Carolinas were in attendance. Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, state chairman, presided at the morning session. Welcome was extended by Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor of the church, and by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the Johnson C. Smith university.

Dr. Julian Miller, editor of The Observer, was the principal speaker. Invocation was by Dr. R. L. Ownbey, pastor of Myers Park Methodist church. Dr. Miller spoke on the topic, "Some Things I Never Knew About Negroes."

CITES ACHIEVEMENTS.

He cited the achievements of the race, which started at zero 75 years ago, ringing up a history that is graphic and glamorous. He said, in part:

"The race now has 1,000,000 farms, with 40,000,000 acres. It has 70,000 business enterprises, and \$75,000,000 in the banking business. In 75 years the negro has accumulated \$2,500,000,000 in wealth. He has 42,000 churches with 5,000,000 members, 4,000 doctors, 5,000 nurses, 2,000 dentists, 1,000 lawyers, 6,000 actors and 48,000 teachers.

"The negro is taking an active part in municipal life, with negro police in 89 cities. The race has members in state legislatures, negroes in Congress, and hundreds in the Federal government service."

As an example of energy, initiative and thrift, Dr. Miller referred to J. Frank Lytle of Mecklenburg

county, whose 375-acre farm is regarded as one of the finest and most successful in this region.

The afternoon session started at 2 o'clock, with Dr. F. Clyde Helms, state chairman of Columbia, South Carolina, presiding. Music was provided by the choir of Barber-Scotia Junior college.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Speaking at this session were J. B. Felton of the state department of education, South Carolina; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, consultant on negro affairs, WPA, Raleigh; Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly, of Wadesboro; J. H. Ferguson, of the North Carolina State Department of Education; J. W. Mitchell of A. and T. college of Greensboro; C. C. Spaulding, treasurer of the commission; W. R. Johnson of the State Department of Public Welfare; Miss Mary Frazier of Winthrop college, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mrs. Emma Hall, treasurer of the Good Samaritan hospital, reminded her hearers that this was the first hospital built for negroes in the United States, and that was 50 years ago.

Dr. Helms presented the meeting to the audience, with the "conversations" turning to the economic

situation, housing and their relation to crime. A score or more speakers joined in the forum. Opinions were varied, except where the question of wage was concerned, and all agreed that wages paid to domestic servants are "unbelievably" low. Out of the forum came these highlights:

Low wages are responsible for the slums—low wages and landlords who, having political influ-

ence, build "gun-barrel" houses of two or three rooms, that do not comply with health regulations. In these hovels crime grows and from these neighborhoods it spreads.

Negroes do not desire to live in such places. Economic necessity compels them to do so.

In meetings of this character too many people make good speeches, and then permit their enthusiasm to stop when the speeches stop.

More than 85 per cent of negro women employed are employed in some sort of household capacity.

ASKS QUESTION.

One speaker asked "Why does it cost \$32 annually to keep a negro child in school, \$125 annually for a white child, and \$400 a year for every negro in prison?"

Another speaker said these figures were not correct, but that they

gave one an idea of an unhappy situation.

C. C. Spaulding projected a hot debate when he said that for 20 years an effort had been made to have the North Carolina General Assembly provide a home for delinquent negro girls. The speaker said he would guarantee that 100 representative negroes from over the state would lend their influence in obtaining this home when the General Assembly next meets.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes, Episcopalian minister of Concord, offered a resolution that the commission obtain acceptances instead of promises from as many as 100 white leaders to attend the next annual conference of the commission.

George C. Johnson, of Chicago, concluded the afternoon with a song. Colonus S. Davis, of Portsmouth, Va., was at the piano. 10

Eleazer Heard On Topic Of Racial Adjustment

BLUE RIDGE, Aug. 27. (Special) — "Christianity and Racial Adjustment" was the subject discussed by Dr. R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, Ga., educational director of the commission on interracial cooperation, in an address Sunday morning at Blue Ridge before an audience of students, alumni, retired Y. M. C. A. secretaries and guests.

Dr. Eleazer was introduced by Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Blue Ridge college, Inc., who made several announcements concerning the annual reunion of former students now going on here.

In beginning his talk, Dr. Eleazer quoted five texts from the books of Genesis, Acts, Malachi, Micah and Matthew. He began with a few verses in Genesis, on the creation of man, followed with verses on the unity of the human race, and ended with the quotation of the Golden Rule from Matthew.

"The problems of human adjustment are always difficult," he said. "This is especially true when racial questions are involved. Yet correct human adjustments are of the very essence of religion on its earthward side. I have elected therefore to speak this morning on the topic, 'Christianity and Racial Adjustment,' and to consider it with special reference to the problems raised in America by the presence of twelve million negroes, of whom about nine millions are in the South.

Affects U. S. Life

"This I do because no other group of problems so sharply challenges and so often discredits the white man's religion. At the same time no other series of problems more intimately and profoundly affects the life of America. This is an illustration of the phrase that God has chosen the weak things to confront the mighty."

The influence of the negro, a minority race in America, on the history, politically, economically, and culturally in this country, Dr. Eleazer traced briefly. In the present day the results of the struggle over the slave question are still felt in this country which is not completely united politically and economically. And these results will continue to be felt, not because of the negro, but because of the way in which the situation was handled.

"Think of the way in which the negro affects our culture," he continued. "It has been said that America has made only one unique contribution to the music of the world and that is the negro spiritual.

"Much of the unwholesome political influence that the negro has exerted over the world is due to the lack of wisdom we have shown in handling the race situation. If it is true that we have not been as wise as we should and as a consequence of this 'unwisdom' in bringing slaves to this country and abolishing

slavery in the way we did, and in view of the religious values involved, let us turn to the Bible for help.

"We find here the unity of race that we all came from the original, first pair, we all came from one original human stock. How then do we have the great diversities in racial characteristics that we have today? These are the result of three factors, diverse environment, the process of natural selection and the survival of those human characteristics best suited to survive, and mutations. Yet in spite of the differences and changes, our likenesses are still greater than our differences and we are still 'of one blood.' Our consciousness of one kind must give way to a consciousness of all human kind, a uniting influence.

"Another thing that shows that we are one human race is the fact that the Bible tells us that we have been made in the image of God. This is not necessarily the physical image of God. How then are we made in the image of God? We are Godlike in some faculties, we can discriminate between good and evil, we can choose the one and reject the other on an intelligent basis, and we have the quality of immortality. Science agrees here in recognizing all of these, with the possible exception of immortality. Hence we must see in all a likeness. The inference for me is that I must see in all human beings infinite values and unknown potentialities.

Third Tenet

"The third tenet I present to you is that we have no right to hold any human being in contempt. We must treat each person with respect and consideration. To humiliate and to rob of self-respect, to demand subservience of any is to commit one of the most grievous of all sins.

"A fourth consideration is that we must not deny or limit arbitrarily opportunities for one of God's human beings to do the best of which he is capable. This is a hard principle and a high principle, yet it is a Christian one. So I say of the negro, that we have no right to deny him the opportunity of doing the best of which he is capable. This has very pointed implications in our southern situation. Economic exploitation is clear where we have two educational scales and two wage scales. We often forget that one draws down the other. There is great discrimination in output for the education of white and negro children. There are many counties in the South where the ratio is 10, 20, 30 and even 40 to one.

"Whatever of cocky complacency we find about the 'chosen people' in the Old Testament, we find little of it in the New Testament and none in Jesus. Through the ages there has been no more fruitful source of injustice and cruelty than conceit and intolerance. There is no hindrance to progress like the assumption that the last word has been said. There is no cruelty like that of the

brutal demand for conformity and ostracism of those who see and do things differently.

"We have retarded races, yes, but this is due to conditions over which they have no control. It was said of our own race by Caesar and Cicero when they were writing about the conquered Britons. They were retarded because they had never had opportunities for progress. Are they inferior races? Who shall say? Science doesn't say so. Who dares to bring about conditions to keep a retarded race so?

"The question for Christians is not how much can we get out of the negro, but what can we make out of him. You find this consideration one of Christian love. Christian love is broad enough to include all, it is not possessive and it sees more than what merely shows on the surface.

"We are not dealing with two laws of life, the religious and the natural. We are concerned with only one inclusive law of life. In setting out Christian principles we have not just set out the laws of heaven, but we have set out the laws of earth too.

"What can we do about this? For one thing we can inform ourselves about conditions in our own communities. We can associate ourselves with others of a like mind and seek to correct injustices that we find."

RACE RELATIONS- 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
November 8, 1939

Interracial Group Head Talks Today

A special address will be given this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the chapel at First Presbyterian Church by L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Dr. John R. Cunningham, pastor, announced Wednesday.

Reynolds is widely known throughout the state. He is also the director of the same commission in the state of Virginia. Bishop Edwin A. Penick is at present the state chairman of the commission in North Carolina. Governor Clyde R. Hoey is the chairman. This commission has contributed much to the establishment and maintenance of good relation between the two races in the South, it was said.

In his address this evening—Reynolds will outline some of the conditions which challenge the attention and effort of Christian people in this regard.

Leaders Of Both Races In N. Carolina March Hand-In-Hand For Better Understanding And Progress

State, City, College, Social, Church Officials Confer on
Practical Matters for Mutual
Development.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 18—That the white and colored races are now "marching together" more closely than ever before in the State's history, was the unanimous opinion expressed by leaders of both races at the 20th annual meeting in the First Methodist Church here last Sunday of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Addressing the gathering of more than 300 persons, Lieutenant-Governor W. P. Horton, one of the principal speakers, said in reviewing some of the struggles of the Negro in North Carolina, that the progress of the Negro in this state "has been unequalled in education by any other people in any other age." Stating he felt that the machine age is affecting the Negro as much as the white citizen, he urged his hearers to be patient until adjustment to the new era is effected.

Quoting school statistics, the speaker said that an investment of \$2,800,000 in Negro schools in 1920, had increased to more than \$13,000,000 in 1937, with corresponding increases in attendance, graduations and advancement along other lines.

Presenting the Commission's annual report, Bishop E. A. Penick stressed two main objectives for which legislation is being sought: an anti-lynching law, and establishment of a home for delinquent Negro girls. Efforts of the Commission toward these objectives will not cease, he said, until they are attained.

Besides members of the Commission from this State, many other citizens from various sections of South Carolina and other adjoining states were present throughout the meeting which was presided over by Dr. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the Central Methodist Church at Asheville, assisted

of A. and T. College, Greensboro; C. C. Spaulding, Treasurer of the Commission; W. J. Johnson of the State Department of Public Welfare, and Miss Mary Frazier of Winthrop College, S. C.

A feature of the afternoon program was a forum discussion of the economic situation in its various phases, including housing, and their relation to crime. Sharp differences of opinion developed concerning matters discussed, except with regard to wages paid domestic servants which, it was agreed, are unbelievably low.

Among points developed during the discussions were: That low wages are responsible for slums, when low scales are combined with landlords who, having political influence, build two or three-room "gun-barrel" houses that do not comply with sanitary and health regulations; that in these hovels crime originates and grows, and from them spreads to other parts of the community. That Negroes do not want to live in such houses but economic necessity compels them to do so. That in meetings such as the one in progress, too many persons make good speeches and let their efforts stop there; and that more than 85 per cent of the Negro women employed in the state are employed in some sort of household work.

The meeting closed following an announcement by C. C. Spaulding, who, pointing out that for more than 20 years repeated efforts had been made to have the state's lawmakers provide a home for delinquent Negro girls, promised the aid of not less than 100 leading Negro citizens in the establishment of such an institution, with

Marion, N. C. Progress
August 3, 1939

INTER-RACIAL MEETING ON UN-AMERICANISM

Thursday night, August 10th, at 8:30 o'clock a mass meeting for Negroes and others who are interested in the combatting of the growth and the spread of evil influences floating around, and their teachings through affiliated organizations actively operating, has been announced by the officials of the American Loyalty League, of which the Rev. D. G. Garland is president and the Rev. J. S. Brookens, secretary. The mass meeting is to be held at the Mount Zion A. M. E. Zion church, of which the Rev. A. E. Hudson is pastor. Seats will be provided for white people who are interested.

The league, it is stated, has for its purpose the suppression and eradication of these "isms" among Negroes, by informing them of their evils and false doctrines, generally spread by foreign agitators; is strictly un-political and is a patriotic religious and educational organization.

Music will be rendered by the Mount Zion A. M. E. Zion choir and a local female quartette. White and colored speakers for the occasion will be announced later.

Wilmington, N. C. News
October 8, 1939

Interracial Commission To Meet Monday Night

An interracial meeting will be held at Williston Industrial (negro high) school Monday night at 8:30 o'clock, with Dr. A. D. P. Gilmour pastor of the first Presbyterian church and chairman of the local Interracial Commission, presiding.

Dr. H. L. Trigg of Raleigh chairman of the study commission, will make the address of the evening, setting forth the nature and significance of the North Carolina Commission of Interracial Co-operation, of which Gov. Clyde R. Hoey is honorary chairman and Bishop Edwin A. Penick is state chairman. President J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, one of the vice-chairmen of the Interracial commission, will also be present and speak.

Dr. M. N. Leary is secretary-treasurer of the local commission and has been active in the promotion of its affairs.

In every way this commission is endeavoring to promote cordial and helpful relations between the two races, the white and the colored, of Wilmington, and it is, therefore, doing a vitally important work, Dr. Gilmour said.

An invitation is extended to all persons interested in this object to be present at the Williston school Monday night.

Big Interracial Meeting Held In Wadesboro, N. C.

WADESBORO, N. C. — More than 200 colored and approximately 25 white citizens were in attendance at an interracial meeting held at Lowery's Memorial Presbyterian Church here. The main address was delivered by L. R. Reynolds, white, director, North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation. Mr. Reynolds spoke on "Going Forward Together."

"In our fight against the common enemies of prejudice, fear, hate, poverty, crime, ignorance, and disease we need all of our human resources. . . The white man can afford to stand for nothing less than elemental justice," Mr. Reynolds stated.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF RACE AND NATION

PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY

(For Youth Legislators)

The great mass of men are conservatives, indifferent to changes in systems of government. They fear that worse conditions may come out of change. In contrast to them are liberals in democratic countries. The question bulks large: Is a society based upon individual liberty and democratic institutions workable under present conditions? The drift of the present seems to be toward dictators.

The liberal is against dictatorship. He believes that a man should have the right to do business as he pleases, and that he should have a freedom of thought and expression. Nathaniel Peffer, a well known authority, tells us that economic freedom is irretrievably gone. The great majority now in countries have no voice as to whether they shall have a job or how long they shall keep it. This is true of labor, professional classes and business men.

Talk of individualism as it was in the 19th century is now sheer nonsense to men who think. Hitler admits that the youth of Germany are not free. "Individualism passed with the machine age—the first power loom, railway and telegraph lines. Once men could make their own decisions as to career, livelihood. That time is irrevocably gone. We are no longer citizens but subjects."

Intellectual freedom is alone essential to a full inner life. Income necessary; without it all would be chaos. It is the "machine" on which the hopes of fine men are broken if they are of opinion; the churchmen who contend for individualism in faith have all gone by way of the firing squad. Children are taken from parental instruction to be filled with the propaganda of Hitler, dished out through the schools.

Peffer says that dictatorships made their rapid stride because of the growing incapacity of parliamentary governments to administer and function efficiently.

our modern complex and highly organized government. Great cities develop problems seemingly insoluble. This was the cause of the overthrow of civilization in preceding ages. All of these cultures thrived in their beginnings.

The form of government under which we now live was developed with an agricultural base. As long as the population remains largely rural; parliamentary forms work successfully. In all of the other civilizations that fell men left the land and crowded into the cities. Then arose the problems of unemployment, of slum housing, of crime; making necessary the dole that degenerated the people.

Dictators thrive because of the incapacity of government today to insure a livelihood for the whole population. Parliaments muddle and bungle and diffuse their strength in aimless talk. In the morass of politics, all acts for the betterment of the state are choked. Italy, Germany and Austria for these reasons abolished parliament. Dozens of parties in these bodies were making for chaos. Parliament in France is discredited and in England its power diminishes.

In this modern age the real government of the country with our own was being discharged by groups, invisible, outside the government. There may not be anything representative about it as we now have it. Suffrage has ceased to be an expression of our genuine choice. The vote is secured by skillfully cloaked, organized propaganda. This has destroyed the premises upon which 19th century democracy was based. We are the slaves of manufactured mass suggestion.

George Washington and his followers changed our form of government by revolution. They were patriots looking for greater security and happiness for the masses of America. The same right is ours today. It is in the power of youth if they will seek to understand the roots of present conditions to change our form again by bloodless revolution; by never carried out.

The mock joustings of Republicans and Democrats, authorities think, would be fatal if unguided. But today trouble arises because the better type of young man will not renounce his intelligence, imagination and taste to join the intrigues and raucous antics of political conventions as they are now; where programs are written to fool the people; and which are never carried out.

England has many men of character and of disinterestedness in politics. Can we in America drive out the hacks and planemen and restore dignity to the party system? Politics has become a profession, so cunning it will be hard to beat. The affairs of the modern state are now so complex that the activities of the whole people cannot be understood and conducted by 400 speech making men.

We are trying to make plain to you the premises upon which something else must be laid or reconstructed. When this is made plain to the coming generation their abilities and genius will extend itself in reaching those ends. The affairs of the modern state are so complex that the activities of a whole people, the delicate apparatus to be balanced, to feed, house and clothe multitudes of men; understanding of the 20th century tariffs, currency, credit systems, public utilities, agriculture, finance, industry and innumerable other matters can not be trusted to small lawyers, professional politicians and their henchmen.

Because of this we have come under the irresponsible rule of big business, which if bad, without their unchecked rule, matters might be worse. There is nothing sacred about representative government. There may not be anything representative about it as we now have it. Suffrage has ceased to be an expression of our genuine choice. The vote is secured by skillfully cloaked, organized propaganda. This has destroyed the premises upon which 19th century democracy was based. We are the slaves of manufactured mass suggestion.

George Washington and his followers changed our form of government by revolution. They were patriots looking for greater security and happiness for the masses of America. The same right is ours today. It is in the power of youth if they will seek to understand the roots of present conditions to change our form again by bloodless revolution; by

the intensity of intellect that will find new solutions. This cannot be done until we have made plain to them what is wrong; why our civilization is not functioning fairly for all.

Any department store would be bankrupt as we run our cities. The form of representative government must be changed. The Nazi regime would not have been possible but for the millions of unemployed and hopeless young men in Germany. They flinched from regimentation and the retrogression of culture, but it was submit or starve! These are today the main problems of democracy. Men of the 18th century who were thinkers said that the theories of democracy would not work.



By FREDDYE HARPER WILLIAMS

NO REGRETS

Oklahoma's second youth legislature now is history. Its verbal skirmishes and most heated battles live now only on the printed page and in the cherished memory of the young people who met and discussed issues of their nation and world in a commendable manner.

This annual assembly of young people of the state held during our season of good will, has much significance to them. It is a training school for budding manhood and womanhood in the techniques of good government and is invaluable to them in their training as future legislators and citizens. It has assets that no adult legislature can ever expect to possess. Any group can be represented in the young people's meet. State and national bodies of real law makers can not have the broad scope of this institution. In the older groups, political beliefs and many other factors are brought into consideration before a man is elected to a law maker's post by his fellow citizens. With the Oklahoma Youth Legislature this is very different. Any organization having young members can be represented. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian and not confined to any racial, social or political group. It presents a cross-section of the young people of Oklahoma. In this instance, there was a little red tinge, two members, if my memory serves me right, plead guilty of being the red menace, and proud of the fact; but they seemed not nearly as vicious or dominant as some have reason to believe.

Because of its generous structure, the youth legislature aired questions of such various natures that few other bodies have to come

before it at any one given period of time, and because of its mixture of minds, there were reactions shown that are not evident in any other body with a less democratic personnel.

The civil rights bill submitted by certain members of the Oklahoma Youth League, was torn to shreds in the House, and came out of the rewriting committee a ghost of its former self, with hardly anything left saving provisions to make Langston university accredited. The bill provided for the ending of certain discriminations against any group in tax supported institutions or any concern where in the people of the state had a hand in financing the Senate passed the original bill en toto. And this sheet and a half of paper on which the bill was written was finally the ending of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature of 1938. Of course there was opposition. The framers of the bill were sure of that, and were not angered. Some of the members of the delegation were unable to see why Negroes, as they construed the bill to only mean rights for Negroes, should have the use of these facilities. They were for giving us some good thing but also for "keeping the Negroes in their place." One group could see the inequalities of Oklahoma democracy and was for its passage; another was sure that the passage of such legislation would make us sorry some ten years hence; while still others were sure that such a bill would dissolve the invisible cords that bind white men to white women and Negro men to Negro women and cause a promiscuous intermingling of the races, which according to one youthful senator, is against the laws of holy writ. One group was for the bill with exceptions, while others, could pass it with no regrets. The liberals were in the majority on that one particular question, according to the votes cast, but due to parliamentary procedure and the persistence of the opposition in moving for adjournment and voting down the call for previous question, the bill was left finally suspended with the OYL adjourned until the next year. There were many helpful measures passed by the would-be senators and legislators: a cooperative housing act for Indians, a bill providing for the systematical examinations of food handlers and prevention of marriage of those individuals infested with venereal diseases and many others that are equally as good.

It was interesting for those of us who could "take it" to note the varying attitudes on the subject that were presented from a group who only a few hours before had witnessed in "The Sons of the American Legion" a scene in which little foreign-born Abraham's declaration of the liberties afforded minorities in America was an argument for just such a law as this. The fact was brought out by this child from across the waters that he was proud and wanted to become a citizen of a nation in which one's racial identity or religion did not play a part in determining the rights of that individual. The civil rights bill was a test of the democracy of the members of the OYL. In effect, it lost, because it is not a law of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, but there was one good thing accomplished out of the fight for the bill, it put the representative youth of Oklahoma thinking along the lines of real democracy. It was worth the fight.

Confusion Reigns At Youth Legislature

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov.

10.—Charges and counter-charges of racial discrimination and Communist activities were hurled at the third annual session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature held here at the Y.M.C.A. last week. The meeting ended in confusion.

The session hit a snag when Stanley Synar, student at Oklahoma A. and M. college, white, made a motion that the legislature be incorporated. He was charged that this was a move to prevent members of the Race from taking an active part in the next session. A heated debate followed, but the motion never came to a vote.

Synar denied the charge that his motion was meant as a slap to the members of the Race, but said it was proposed so that officers of the organization would be relieved of all liabilities.

Wynard Norman, Race youth who was elected speaker of the house at the last session, urged cooperation and declared that he was opposed to discrimination against any group. He also said that he construed the motion to be inimical to Race interests.

Charges were made by the opposition that Communists and radical labor organizations were dominating the legislature. However, Mrs. Lotus A. Harper, one of its sponsors, denied the charges, saying that no radical group dominated the organization.

The meeting adjourned Sunday with nothing definitely settled. Some were of the opinion that if the council didn't iron out the differences between the groups the legislature would be permanently dropped.

Interracial Good-Will



"We want to warn the youth of this state that this is a fight for democracy in its truest sense. Our constitution offers equality in membership to every segment of our population and it is this principle for which we must fight above all other considerations", declared one young man.

And this was the spirit of the entire meeting. It was fine experience to sit there and see revealed the utter absence of race prejudice and the declaration and determination of the speakers to eradicate intolerance from the OYL.

This spirit of white youth is a challenge to all of the Negro youth of this state. At this late hour there are two things that are highly important to the success of the proposed legislature. Delegates and finance. Negroes should send representatives, and in instances where it is possible efforts should be made to assist the sponsors of the OYL in raising the necessary funds to rent the hall, pay for the necessary publicity and printing and in general underwrite the expense of the session.

N. A. A. C. P. Youth Councils over the state should be active in sending delegates and financial assistance to this group of state youth who have lowered the flag of intolerance in Oklahoma, and substituted for race prejudice, justice and equality. The time is short and every effort should be made to attend. The official notices of the session will be given to the public within the week.

When the Second Oklahoma Youth Legislature met in the Municipal Auditorium last December, Edwin Sipple, Tulsa, was elected Speaker of the House and Winard Norman (right), Oklahoma City, was designated as floor leader. *Black Dispatch 12-23-39*
Norman, Negro youth of Oklahoma City, serves this year as treasurer of the unincorporated group of the legislature. A split came several weeks ago when a reactionary group at Stillwater incorporated, barring Negroes from membership. Sipple retains his membership in the unincorporated group.

Attend The 3rd OYL

We hope Negro youth all over Oklahoma will prepare in large numbers to attend the 3rd annual Oklahoma Youth Legislature to be held in Oklahoma City the last three days in this month of December. *Black Dispatch 12-23-39*

We say this because we want Negro youth to realize and understand a large number of liberal minded white youth will be present to greet them, extending the hand of brotherhood and fellowship. The sessions will be conducted this year in the same democratic atmosphere as characterized previous assemblies.

This writer sat in a meeting Sunday, and from the side-lines observed members of the state council of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, in their session held in the Y. M. C. A. we noted their refusal to accept the program of the minority group which has outlawed Negroes from the organization.

O. Y. L. Opens With Shouts Of 'Red' Domination; Mrs. Harper Welcomes Groups

Black Harpist
Lane Registration Case Gets Hearing Before
Delegates

Sara Morris Reads Able Report

The charge of Communism resounded and reverberated Thursday morning during the entire opening session of the second Oklahoma Youth Legislature, which opened in tumult and uproar, when a large delegation from the A. & M. College at Stillwater, led by several skilled parliamentarians attempted to reject the report of Sara Morris, chairman of the state council.

The sessions opened Thursday morning in the Municipal Auditorium, with Joe Parks, chairman of the state council, presiding. Lotis A. Harper, chairman of the sponsoring committee, delivered a welcome address.

"I bring you a message from the youth of yesterday," said Mrs. Harper, as she went into a discussion of the work that had been done by the sponsoring committee to make the second Youth Legislature successful. She said that California had found the idea so useful and so worthwhile that two annual sessions were held in that state.

"I have had to defend you on many occasions," said Mrs. Harper. "Your enemies have declared that you were 'Black Shirts', 'Silver Shirts' and all sorts of subversive influences. In fact, some have said that you had no shirt on at all," declared Mrs. Harper.

Following responses coming from delegates from Stillwater and Tulsa, trouble broke out over the report and recommendations of Miss Morris.

The address of Miss Morris was a most liberal one. She said that if democracy was to sustain itself it must extend its benefits more fully to farmers, laborers, racial minorities, students and unemployed.

The speaker then went into a discussion of the unrestricted right to the ballot. "Up in Wag-

Morris, actually sent the delegates without authorization of the Oklahoma Youth legislature, putting the organization \$200 in debt.

He charged delegates were selected at the first session of the O. Y. L. last year, but that these delegates did not go. "The arrangements committee is made up of a bunch of reds and the reds drew up the constitution," Rogers claimed.

The anti-communist barrage became thicker when Henry L. Sweezy, Stillwater, read a letter addressed to Milt Phillips, state adjutant of the American Legion, from H. L. Challaux, Washington, director of the national Americanism commission.

The A. and M. bloc seemed to be making some headway with their attack until Paul Stauffer, Tulsa delegate took the floor and explained away some of the foolish arguments by Rogers and Sweezy. "You don't even know your facts just as you should," declared Stauffer. "The American Youth Congress you refer to was held its third session, not its second," corrected the speaker.

"Suppose we do have a few radicals in our midst," declared Stauffer. "Let's represent here the full expression of American youth," he shouted amid wild applause.

In a very adroit and deliberate manner Stauffer drove home telling truths which convinced an overwhelming majority of the delegates in the joint session that the action attempted by the A. & M. group would stifle democracy rather than give it perpetuity and life.

One lank fellow, a delegate from the rural districts jumped up and shouted "If we're going to throw the Communists out let's throw the Republicans out also!" Shouts of laughter greeted this sally.

Stauffer told of the tremendous work that had been done to organize the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, and the personal sacrifice he had made to underwrite the expenses of the yearly work.

"If the Reds have it and now control it, you might charge some of it up to your laxity and indifference," declared Stauffer. "I came down there at an expense of \$10.00 in an attempt to organize you, and as I recall you raised \$1.05 to defray my expense," he continued.

The impasse was finally removed when Edwin Stippel, Tulsa parliamentarian, and later elected speaker of the house ruled that portion of Miss Morris' report which related to the recess work of the O. Y. L. should be accepted as the minutes of the organization and that only such recommendations as were included in the report were open for discussion.

Immediately upon adjournment of the sessions the various blocs went into caucuses to discuss the selection of officers for the house and senate. L. E. Lewis, leader of the Negro group, called a caucus of the Negro delegates in room 408, and immediately all of the candidates for office in the house and senate made a break for room 408 and camped outside until given a hearing. One Communist delegate, slipped in the caucus and was discovered and ousted shortly following the opening of the caucus by Lewis' order. He made a fervid two-minute speech at the door before being ushered out.

In the caucus Negro leaders of the house and senate delegations were named.



By FREDDYE HARPER WILLIAMS

A LEAGUE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Slowly but surely the young people of Oklahoma have awakened to the fact that there is much need for the study of the world about them. Many have had the advantages of scholastic training, but precious few have received practical instruction for living in the daily world. Much has been learned of the three R's and many mysteries of higher learning have been explored, but the sad fact remains that as a whole, Negro youth especially, lack training that will make them able to think for themselves on political, social and economic questions.

Sensing their lack of knowledge upon these such subjects, a group of young Negroes in Oklahoma City have organized themselves into the Oklahoma Youth League. On two evening a month they meet and discuss the issues that arise in affairs of state and nation, and the manner in which these turn in the affairs of government effect the citizenry as a whole and also their group. These young people have realized that as members of a minority in America, they must become interested in themselves and foster their own cause if it is to be effective. They have the moral backing of some of the adult leaders of the state who feel that this step on the part of youth is one of the most progressive that could be made.

These young people, between the ages of sixteen and thirty (there has yet been no age limit set but these ages are present) are starting the year 1939 by setting about their work in earnest. They are asking youth all over the state to affiliate with them and foster the movement for greater education along these lines.

Perhaps the Oklahoma Youth Legislature was the factor that brought the need of such a youth forum to the attention of the young people of Oklahoma. We went to the OYL in 1937 unprepared, unread, and totally unaware of the issues with which we were to be faced at that meet; but with open minds. The first Oklahoma Youth Legislature was beneficial in that it was rude enough a shock to waken us from our lethargy to the task before us.

It is now the duty of the adult population of the State of Oklahoma, or at least that portion of the adult population that calls themselves leaders among our group, to lend their energies to the task of making a success out of this study group that is spreading its wings over the state.

The Oklahoma Youth League is non-sectarian, having among its membership individuals from the different churches in our group; it is non-political and as yet requires no regular dues. The members busied themselves and with the help of adult backers, raised funds with which to send delegates to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature in 1938.

As some individuals would have others think, the Oklahoma Youth League is not a part of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. It is not bound to any set group. It is democratic in its scope in that its only requirement for membership is an interest in the work of the organization. The members have pledged their full support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but it is not a part of that organization. The only connection the youth group has with the Oklahoma Youth Legislature is that as an organization of young people it sends delegates to the yearly sessions.

It is the sincere hope of the founders of the Oklahoma Youth League (so named for want of a better one) that Negroes all over the state will take part in this movement for the education of youth in the affairs that make the wheels of their nation and state go around. Negro youth must be started thinking along these lines or

they will find themselves in the midst of a situation, as men and women, about which they know nothing and about which they can do nothing.

Slowly but surely, there is a revolution of thought going on that will eventually crystalize into action. The Negro must prepare himself to fit into this new order of things. I do not mean that there will be a revolution as we are seeing today in Spain, we hope for nothing so drastic. But we do know that as our world becomes more civilized, it becomes more liberal and consequently changes are being brought about. Opportunities are and will present themselves to our youth who must be prepared. The members of the Oklahoma Youth League throughout the state hope by this step to prepare themselves

Hold Interracial Retreat For Women

The first interracial retreat for women was held on Easter Sunday in the Chapel of the Dominican House 1812 Green street. It was sponsored by the Blessed Martin de Porres Retreat League.

The participants assembled at 8 A. M. in the dining hall, where instructions were given by Sister Innocent. Mass was read by Retreat Master, the Rev. Thomas Carey, O. P., of Washington, D. C.

Father Carey in his discourse, urged married women to band together and form a league to preserve the sanctity of the home. "If you women would come together and demand that there shall be no invaders," he said, "the men would fall in line."

He also urged single girls and women to "primp up, and put a bit of rouge and make-up on, and make yourselves as attractive as possible if you wish to win a husband, that's perfectly natural. But to those of you who already have husbands, nay, nay!"

MRS. BETHUNE TO BE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Leading Catholics of All Races to Take Part In Educational Planning For Better Racial Cooperation In America.

Final plans were made this week for the formal opening of the eleventh convention of the National Catholic Interracial Federation, St. Benedict the Moor Chapter, in this city September 2-3-4.

Local and national figures, both Negro and white, of the clergymen and laymen of the Catholic and non-Catholic world will participate in the sessions and highlights of the convention. The convention will open with a solemn high mass to be celebrated at the St. Benedict's church, Overhill street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday, September 2, at 9 a. m., following with conferences on the subject of "The Negro in Industry—His Problems and How to Meet Them," presided by Miss Lina Bragette, social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference. Dr. Robert Weaver, Ph.D., advisor on Negro Affairs, department of interior, Washington, D. C., will deliver an address on "Slum Clearance—What It Has Accomplished."

On Sunday, September 3rd, a solemn high mass will be celebrated at the St. Paul's Cathedral, Fifth avenue and Craig street, 12 o'clock noon by Rev. Vincent Smith, S.V.D., Negro priest of Lafayette, La. Following the mass a luncheon will be served at the Central Boys' High school cafeteria, 1:30 p. m. The Honorable Mayor C. D. Scully, Rev. James R. Cox, pastor of Old St. Patrick's church, Miss Ann Harrigan, representative of the Friendship House, conducted by Baroness de Hueck, of New York, and others will be our guest speakers. Leo E. McTurner, program chairman of the local chapter, will act as toastmaster.

Sunday evening a public mass meeting will be held at the Central Boys' High school auditorium at 8 o'clock. Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, bishop of Pittsburgh, presiding. The other speakers for this meeting will be Rev. Edward P. J. Curran, LL.D., of Willow Grove, Pa.; Rev. E. L. Hughes O.P., of Detroit, editor of "The Torch," a national magazine published by the Dominican fathers; Rev. Jas. F. Eckert, priest of Chicago; Rev. Andrew J. Pauley, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, director division of the Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration, will deliver an address. Mr. Elmo Anderson, executive secretary of colored missions of New York City will also be one of the featured speakers.

Solemn requiem mass for all deceased members of the federation will be celebrated at St. Benedict's church at 9 o'clock on Monday morning and the concluding business sessions of the convention with addresses by the national officers, will be held at the St. Benedict's auditorium throughout the day. A social and reception at the Holy Trinity Auditorium, Centre avenue and Crawford street, Monday evening will conclude the program.

RACE RELATIONS - 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

CHURCH CALLED UPON TO PURIFY HERSELF OF GREAT MODERN HERESY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION NOW

Nashville Globe

11-17-39

Federal Council of Churches Gives Goal to be
Reached in 1940; Sets February 11, 1940

As "Race Relations Sunday."

Nashville Tennessean

New York, November 1.—Announcing the 18th annual observance of RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY, February 11, 1940, which will be one feature of INTERRACIAL BROTHERHOOD MONTH, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America issued today through its Department of Race Relations a message to the churches of America emphasizing other obligation to make the United States of America a nation in which brotherhood prevails.

The Message, drafted by the Rev. Philip C. Jones, Associate Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, challenges the churches in a time of world conflict, suffering and wreck of war, to be aware of the "lack of social justice in our own country," and "to purify herself of the great modern heresy of racial discrimination within our own walls."

Christians are called upon "to give themselves to the exposition of and opposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create." Specific suggestions are given which show the responsibility devolving upon American churchmen in bringing about community changes in fields where there is discrimination in industry, unequal educational opportunities for minority races, inequitable administration of public benefits of social security and the like, the withholding of civic privileges and rights from citizens because of color, and an unbrotherly conduct in the daily life of people of different racial groups. Concrete suggestions are given to the local church for stimulating activity toward these results, and a note of penitence is sounded for the indifference, greed and injustices which infest our American society.

In reference to the extension of the observance from a day to Interracial Brotherhood Month the Message continued: "No day or week or month, however, will suffice. Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize Brotherhood Years, Brotherhood Decades, Brotherhood Centuries, until, in the grace of God, it is Brotherhood Now." The Message in full follows:

But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For He is our peace who has made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us. Eph. 2:13, 14.

"Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down."

—Robert Frost

While bugles call millions to arms, to suffering and death, Christians still hear the "still small voice" of God telling them again and again that Brotherhood and Peace shall prevail. Deus

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Vault! But God does not will it to come to pass by any kind of dictatorship. He reveals it in the hearts of the faithful as a shining goal to be achieved through effort and sacrifice. In the face of ignorance, hypocrisy, prejudice and disillusionment, all true Christians persist in their effort to make the spirit of Christ warm in the hearts of all men. With penitence for racial bitterness and the lack of social justice in our country, we must begin by eliminating indifference, greed and injustice from our individual lives; when we shall be able to help make the Church more representative of our Lord's attitude and purpose. And if our churches are truly Christian they can fulfill their obligation to make the United States of America a nation in which brotherhood prevails.

Church Strategy

Churches which have been identified with majority groups in this country should recognize on all suitable occasions and in all possible ways significant advances made by minority groups which are striving valiantly to achieve their rightful destinies. Respect for the personality of individuals irrespective of race, color or color is basic to brotherhood. Efforts to bring tolerance and understanding into areas where hostile feelings now exist should receive approval of all right-thinking people.

Christians must give themselves to the exposition of and opposition to every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create. Their efforts should find expression in changing our social attitudes and practices in the following ways:

The Church is called upon to purify herself of the great modern heresy of racial discrimination within her own walls. Christians must urge the state to furnish equal educational opportunities to all races.

Discrimination in industry based on color, creed or national heritage must end.

Inequitable administration of all forms of social security on the basis of racial difference must be prevented.

Hospitals, libraries, parks and all public facilities should be available to persons of all races.

Lynching and mob violence must be wiped out.

Justice before the courts, so frequently denied minority groups, must be guaranteed to all.

The friendly pattern of Christian social life must be guaranteed to all.

The friendly pattern of Christian social life must replace unbrotherly conduct in city and county.

As Christians we must conquer hate with love. In the spirit of Christ, the world's Redeemer, we are to build lasting highways of understanding and bridges of brotherhood. We have heretofore observed Race Relations Sunday. This year we recognize also Interracial Brotherhood Month. No day or week or month, however, will suffice. Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize Brotherhood Years, Brotherhood Decades, Brotherhood Centuries, until, in the grace of God, it is Brotherhood NOW.

Some Practical Church Activities

For the life and work of the local church the following activities are commended:

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Hold music festivals, emphasizing the artistic contributions of different peoples.

Organize classes and institutes for the study of other's needs and achievements.

"Arrange 'halls of fame' in which great personalities of

minority races are emphasized and their achievements recognized.

Invite persons of other races to teach in Church Schools or to take part leadership of church services.

Create and present dramas relating to the problems which minorities face, with participants from different groups.

Encourage interracial cooperation in community enterprises.

Devise ways to keep young minds from acquiring adult prejudices.

Emphasize persistently the fact that our Gospel exalts the worth of the individual and that our form of government has the same basis.

Relate the Christian conviction about prayer to interracial understanding.

The Department issues for the observance an attractive poster and helpful program suggestions for various departments of the church and for community groups. Among the authors of the programs are Dr. G. Glenn Atkins, formerly of Auburn Theological Seminary, Miss Mary Esther Reese of the Brooklyn Church Federation, Miss Marjorie Penn of the Friends Interracial Committee, Philadelphia; Miss Katharine Terrill of the Council for Social Action, Congregational-Christian Churches; and the late Miss Nancy Longenecker of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Noteworthy in this annual observance is the increasing activity on college campuses both north and south, and the cooperation of radio station managers.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, etc.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

MATERIAL prepared by the Federal Council of Churches for use in connection with Race Relations Sunday, February 12, is now being distributed in all parts of the country. The material includes a Message written by Dr. Edgar Delbitt Jones and adopted by the Federal Council's Executive Committee and suggestive programs for children, young people, women's society and other groups in local churches. The complete packet of material may be secured from the Federal Council's Department of Race Relations, at 297 Fourth Ave., New York City, for five cents each \$3.50 per hundred. A colorful poster for bulletin boards will be sent free with orders for material. Pastors can render an invaluable service by interesting their communities in this literature and seeking to make the observance of this day city wide.

Greensboro, N. C. Advocate
January 26, 1939

MATERIALS FOR RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Since February 12 is to be observed nationally by churches, Sunday schools, young people's societies, and other religious groups as Race Relations Sunday, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters in the Standard Building, Atlanta, announces that it is prepared to furnish an assortment of pamphlets on this subject, designed to be helpful in preparing sermons, addresses and programs.

Among these are "The Bible and Race Relations," "America's Obligation to Its Negro Citizens," "Population Problems in the South," "America's Tenth Man," "The Cost of the Mob," and other interesting titles which will be sent without charge. Persons enclosing 25 cents for postage and handling will receive in addition to the above a 62-page book entitled, "Christian Principles and Race Relations," and "Singers in the Dawn," a 24-page anthology of American Negro poetry.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 5, 1939

Interracial Sunday To Be Observed Here

The 17th annual observance of Interracial Sunday, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, will take place in the chapel of Allen school, 331 College street, February 12, at 4 p. m. Leading musicians of the city will participate in the program. George Pennell, attorney and former city corporation counsel, will deliver the address. The public is invited to attend this meeting.

Race Relations Sunday

INCREASING INTEREST in inter-racial cooperation designed to bring about an amicable solution to the ever present problems confronting the two races in America is very evident. Churches and educational institutions in all parts of the land sponsored interesting and helpful programs at which time leaders of both racial groups offered enthusiastic support, last Sunday.

The manner in which the white people participated in the observance and the large number who joined with their Negro neighbors in discussing plans for bringing about a harmonious relationship between the races, far exceeds that of any previous year and is worthy of the highest commendation. There is little doubt but that many of the ill-complained of which have served to disturb the pleasant relationship of the two races in the United States, will be come easier to correct because of "Race Relations Sunday," observed on February 12. To the originators of the observance should go much praise for so worthy a plan, effecting as it does the best interests of humanity in general.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 13, 1939

Value Of Racial Cooperation Is Emphasized At Meeting

Lincoln's Birthdate Chosen As Time For Special Program At Pine Street Presbyterian Church— Several Persons Make Talks

By HENRY D. BAKER

Inter-racial cooperation was the theme expressed yesterday afternoon at the Pine Street Presbyterian church in addresses by Rev. W. Tycer Nelson, pastor of the church; Alphanse Henningburg, assistant to the president of the North Carolina College for Negroes; R. L. McDougald, vice-president of the Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; Rev. John H. Marion, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. David H. Scanlon, pastor emeritus of the same church.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church, led by W. P. Twaddell, furnished inspiring music which appeared to charm a church already noted for the excellent singing of its own choir and congregation. In this connection the pastor, Rev. Nelson paid a special tribute of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Toms, Jr., in giving to their church 20 choir robes and one pulpit gown. He said also that inter-racial day, which they commemorated in their program was on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and that it was intended as an operation of white people and espe-

cially of several of the fine governors of North Carolina, there had been much advancement of Negroes in this state economically and culturally. Yet, he said, there is still very much that need be done. "As we comprise 30 percent of the population of this state, all that pertains to our welfare affects the welfare of all the people of this state. Ignorance and low economic standards breed crime and disease. Of course, crime follows in the wake of ignorance. There are some 845 Negro schools in the state which have been officially classed as 'dilapidated, unfurnished and unsanitary.' Of course these are poor places for bringing up Negro children for participating and aiding in good and useful citizenship."

He said that one time there was a young white lady who was curious to see the great Negro educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington, but her mother told her not to go lest "she catch something." However, later on she did visit this great school, and what she "caught" made her a leading benefactress of Negro education in the south. "More and more white people are catching this same helpful spirit of good will, and great gains to both races are resulting from this cooperation," he observed.

Rev. John H. Marion said that he was one of those who had "caught" an earnest desire for helpful cooperation with the Negro race. Some of the writings of Negro clergymen and educators had touched both his mind and heart. He was extremely anxious that his own church and all the Presbyterian churches in the state do at least as much to help Negro churches and schools in North Carolina as they are doing in missionary work for Africa, and as other white churches of other denominations are doing.

Rev. Mr. Marion was followed by Dr. Scanlon, who told of the splendid work of the North Carolina College for Negroes here, and earnestly added his own testimony of some years of residence here, to what the present pastor of his church had said. He pronounced the closing benediction for the crowded meeting. Asheville, N. C., Times

February 11, 1939

INTER-RACIAL SUNDAY TO BE OBSERVED HERE

Inter-racial Sunday will be observed tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel at Allen school for negroes, it was announced today. George Pennell, Asheville attorney, will be the principal speaker. A special musical program will be presented. The public is invited.

Asheville, N. C. (Evening)
February 13, 1939

INTER-RACIAL SUNDAY MARKED AT ALLEN SCHOOL

George Pennell, Asheville attorney, delivered the address at the Allen school (negro), held yesterday afternoon in celebration of "inter-racial Sunday."

Mr. Pennell spoke of the activities of the race during the past 70 years. The race, he said, has taken the best that was set before it. He urged the negro to support his race.

The Rev. J. E. Bower, negro, delivered the scripture lesson and the prayer. Dr. L. O. Miller, negro, presided, explaining that "inter-racial Sunday" had been set aside by the inter-racial committee of Atlanta, a group which includes the best minds of both white persons and negroes in the South, for the purpose of promoting understanding and friendship.

Two songs were sung by Miss Elda Vettori and Miss Irene Holcombe, accompanied by Miss Blanche E. Lofgren. Several numbers were also sung by the Asheville Normal and Teachers college sextette. The Allen choir sang spirituals and an anthem and J. W. Brogden, negro, also appeared on the music program.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
February 11, 1939

RACE RELATIONS PROGRAM IS MADE

Race Relations Sunday will be observed in New Orleans Sunday by a group of local churches, Vernon Gay, general secretary of the Tulane University Young Men's Christian Association, announced Friday.

At the service, the ministers will speak on "Better Understanding Between the Races."

Churches that will join in the observance and the sermon topics are St. Charles Avenue Baptist, "Jew Or Gentile;" St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian, "The Christian Approach to Race Relations;" Carrollton Avenue Methodist, "The World Situation;" St. Paul's Evangelical, "Universal Brotherhood;" St. Charles Avenue Christian, "Of One Blood;" St. Mark's Methodist, "The Brotherhood of Man;" St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran, "God Is No Respector of Persons," and the Church of the Redeemer (Methodist), "World Brotherhood."

No subject has yet been announced for Race Relations Sunday at the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian and Napoleon Avenue Baptist churches. Mr. Gay said.

RACE RELATION DAY

Jamini City Press

Race relations day offers a fine opportunity for better race relation, better understanding between the major races. It has as its founders and promoters accomplished much during the past 17 years, but it never will bear a full measure of fruit until the races in America particularly in the southern area shall learn, respect and appreciate the real value of the rights of all men. When race over lapping shall cease, when there shall be no dominant superior race, then and not until then shall we have the type of racial feeling that shall give America her proper rating. As long as there is a disregard for the lives, property rights no political franchise for all men; there will be a clash between those denied and the ones that deny.

Cartersville, Ga., Herald
February 16, 1939

Adairsville's Race Relations Day Is Interesting Event

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga.—An equal number of white and colored people met at the Methodist Church Sunday afternoon in an interesting meeting to observe Race Relations Sunday. The opening song was "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say", led by Simon Crittenden. Rev. T. C. Ford spoke briefly to welcome the group.

The hymn, "Keep Us Near the hundred products from the lowly poor Cross", was followed by impromptu and nearly three hundred products made from the peanut by that talks by Mrs. G. M. Boyd, Sr., president of the Methodist distinguished Negro, Dr. G. W. Cardent emeritus of the Methodist Missionary Society; Mrs. V. W. Hayes, president; Willis M. Boyd, supt. Methodist Sunday School; Picola Linsey, G. M. Boyd, Sr., for her useful life and and Minnie Scott, presidents of the two for her sin's valuable services to the colored Methodist Missionary Society-community.

He paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. G. M. Boyd, Sr., for her useful life and for her sin's valuable services to the community. This unique meeting was closed with a fervent prayer by Simon Crittenden followed by the blending of voices in "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" of Pine Log.

Rev. Floyd Hunt, pastor of the M. E. Church, North, made an interesting talk urging all to so live that we will not be judged by our color but by faith and deeds. He told of Booker Washington and other Negro leaders who had dared through faith to open the way for a better day and more equal opportunities for their people.

He pointed out that the achievements of his race parallels the life history of the sweet potato: it is hard work to set out, water, cultivate, dig and store—all hard but the eating. And that now we are reaping the benefits of Booker Washington's life and efforts in many ways, including the scientific discoveries of more than a

Durham, N. C. Sun
February 6, 1939

CHURCH WILL OBSERVE RACE RELATIONS DAY

Race relations day will be observed next Sunday at the Pine Street Presbyterian church. Two college heads, Dr. Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes, will be the speakers and the choir from the First Presbyterian church will present a special musical program.

The service will be held at 4 o'clock and will be part of the program launched by race relations groups to bring about better understanding and relations between the races. The program at the Pine street church will be open to white and colored people of the city.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 10, 1939

C. S. JOHNSON TO SPEAK

Interracial Sunday Will Be Observed Here

Interracial Sunday will be observed at 4 p. m. Sunday by the Charleston interracial committee. Professor Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social science at Fisk university, Nashville, will speak. For some years he was editor of the magazine, "Opportunity", published in New York city, devoted to the progress of the negro people in a spirit of conciliation that met high approval from all who were familiar with its pages. He is a co-author of a recent book, "The Collapse of the Cotton Tenancy". He is well known as a speaker with a message on the economic conditions of living. The public will be welcome. The Avery singers from Avery institute will have two numbers on the program, presenting a selection of spirituals.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 18, 1939

'Race Relations Day'

The Times' Reports of Occasion Are Praised by Committee

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:
On behalf of the Interracial committee let me thank you most heartily for the splendid editorial in your Saturday edition, on "Race Relations Day." The committee greatly appreciates the fine attitude which The Chattanooga Times has always taken toward the problem of race relations.

I wish also to thank Jasper Duncan for the excellent write-up of the meeting Sunday evening at the Leonard Street church. It was excellently handled, and I assure you it was greatly appreciated.

LIN D. CARTWRIGHT,
Chairman Chattanooga Interracial Committee.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 11, 1939

Baptist & Reflector

Jan - 12, 1939

MATERIALS FOR RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Since February 12 is to be observed nationally by churches, Sunday schools, young people's societies, and other religious groups as Race Relations Sunday, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters in the Standard Building, Atlanta, announces that it is prepared to furnish an assortment of pamphlets on this subject, designed to be helpful in preparing sermons, addresses and programs.

Among these are "The Bible and Race Relations," "America's Obligation to Its Negro Citizens," "Population Problems in the South," "America's Tenth Man," "The Cost of the Mob," and other interesting titles which will be sent without charge. Persons enclosing twenty-five cents for postage and handling will receive in addition to the above a sixty-two page book entitled "Christian Principles and Race Relations," and "Singers in the Dawn," a twenty-four page anthology of American Negro poetry.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939
MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY



Race Relations Sunday
February 11th 1940
marking
Interracial Brotherhood Month

Practical Church Activities

Call 11-10-39

For the life and work of the local church the following activities are commended in connection with Race Relations from the Federal Council of Churches:

- Arrange worship services with other racial and cultural groups.
- Hold musical festivals, emphasizing the artistic contributions of different peoples.
- Organize classes and institutes for the study of other's needs and achievements.
- Arrange "halls of fame" in which great personalities of minority races are emphasized and their achievements recognized.
- Invite persons of other races to teach in Church schools or to take part leadership of church services.
- Create and present dramas relating to the problems which minorities face, with participants from different groups.
- Encourage interracial cooperation in community enterprises.
- Devise ways to keep young minds from acquiring adult prejudices.
- Emphasize persistently the fact that our Gospel exalts the worth of the individual and that our form of government has the same basis.
- Relate the Christian conviction about prayer to interracial understanding.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 5, 1939

C. S. JOHNHEAD TO SPEAK

Fisk University Professor to
Address Meeting

The annual public meeting for white and colored people will be held at the Unitarian church in Archdale street next Sunday, February 12, at 4 p. m. The speaker is to be professor Charles S. Johnhead of the department of social science at Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn. He is widely known as a public speaker and writer. His books on economic subjects. His most recent books in collaboration with E. R. Embree and W. W. Alexander is entitled "The Collapse of the Cotton Tenancy". This meeting is held annually for the presentation of subjects of common interest to the people of both races.

Greensboro, N. C. Dispatch
May 13, 1939

Southeastern Conference Speakers



Bowen

Mann

Roberts

Raper

Here are four of the principal speakers who will appear on the program of the Southeastern Regional Conference on Cooperation which is to be held in Greenville, S. C., Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

May 18-20.

Left to right, they are: E. R. Bowen, editor of "Consumers Cooperation" and executive secretary of the Cooperative League in New York City; M. G. Mann, general manager of the Farmers Cooperative Ex-

change in Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Kingsley Roberts, director of the New York Bureau of Cooperative Medicine; and Dr. Arthur Raper, research and field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in Atlanta

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
May 19, 1939

Co-Op Parley Attracts 250

Dr. Raper Of Atlanta Says South Faces Cooperation Or Coercion

(Picture on Page One)

Dr. Arthur Raper of Atlanta, Ga., research and field secretary of a commission on inter-racial cooperation, said in Greenville today that the "South along with the rest of the world faces a choice between cooperation and coercion."

Speaking at the morning session of the southeastern regional conference on cooperation, meeting at the Buncombe Street Methodist church, he declared that "there is no such thing as enforced cooperation. It is coercion no matter what pretty name you call it and how willingly the people do it."

The poll tax and the white primaries are two southern stones which must be rolled from the field before cooperation can be achieved in the section, he said.

"The bedrock of cooperation is active participation. There is no chance of having cooperation where some have no right to say what shall be done. There is no tradition of cooperation in the South."

Cites Other Problems

He cited "senile, sick King Cotton" and the economic structure of the South which "squeezes the poor people from the rich land" as two other stones which must be moved.

"Slavery is the bedrock of southern labor," Dr. Raper said, citing what he termed the prejudice and the opposition to labor unions prevalent in this section as proof of his statement.

White men are now doing the work which negroes once did, "same pay, same hours, same tasks." Negroes are being turned out of jobs, he said, and white men are moving into the same jobs.

He deplored the "patriotic poverty" which has resulted, he asserted, from southern congressmen voting for lower relief wages in the South at the instigation of the monied groups which did not want relief to interfere with the labor supply.

"Tariffs and freight differentials are small pebbles in the field," he said. However, he continued, southerners are using the two as Hitler uses the Jews, so they "won't have to acknowledge their own shortcomings."

Orient Takes U. S. Trade

Speaking further of "poor, weak cotton," he said the south maintained the agricultural policy of the

late 19th century but that the West and other countries, notably Brazil, India, Egypt, China and Japan had taken the business away from us.

He commented on the irony of the United States having opened up Japan to the modern world. "We went there with our rifles and our religion," he said. "Japan took the rifles. Today she has taken our markets."

Dr. Raper asked how the United States could presume to answer the problems of the world when "we, the richest country in the world, can't maintain ourselves and keep

our poor from starving."

"We must find a new way of relating men to their means of subsistence," he declared.

He added that Americans needed to cooperate with nature to conserve our national resources and to cooperate with each other to develop our human resources.

Wants "Ne South"

Representative government and religious freedom, he asserted, are most securely established in those communities and countries where the greatest progress has been made in the cooperative production of good.

He said further that in our modern world democracy is the normal political expression where people work together voluntarily, just as some form of fascism is the normal political expression where people work together because they are forced to.

"We have a challenge to forget a dead past, racial, denominational and class prejudices and see a new south arise."

MacDonald is Heard

Addressing the group of approximately 250 delegates and Greenvilleans on "How People Learn to Help Themselves," Dr. J. Nelson MacDonald, a leader in the Nova Scotian cooperative experiments, declared the economic structure of the south cannot be changed by politics.

"Politics are controlled by the bankers, the merchants and those who do not want the farmers, the miners, the fishermen to organize against them and their privileges."

The problem cannot be solved politically in the south as long as the section is divided by racial, political and denominational hatreds, he asserted.

Among things he cited as necessary if the situation is to be changed were a "desire on the part of the people to change things, and education."

Need "Intestinal Fortitude"

The people must be educated to what they want, what they need, what they are entitled to before anything will be done. "When we get intestinal fortitude in the people they will do something."

The people first must be interested in doing something about the economic

structure, he declared. They must get over their laziness.

Executive Secretary C. B. Loomis of the Greenville County Council for Community Development reported on cooperative experiences in varied fields preceding discussion which closed the morning session presided over by President John L. Plyler of Furman university.

Screening of a motion picture telling the story of cooperatives in Nova Scotia and group discussions on "How May We Develop Cooperation in the Southeast?" were scheduled to have occupied the afternoon meeting presided over by Professor L. M. Brooks of the University of North Carolina sociology department.

Plan Panel Discussion

A panel discussion on credit unions in which J. E. Johnston, business manager of the Greenville city schools and president of the local teachers federal credit union, and Hugh Anderson, of the Monaghan Mills credit union, will participate will feature the meeting tonight.

Murray L. Lincoln, executive secretary and general manager of the Ohio State Farm Bureau and Affiliated Corporations, Columbus, O., will also speak at the session tonight. "Cooperation in the Mid-West," James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, New York city, will preside over the gathering.

The conference opened in Greenville yesterday afternoon with delegates from 10 states attending. The sessions will continue through tomorrow morning.

Charlotte, N. C., News
May 19, 1939

Says South Must Decide

Must Co-Operate Or Face Coercion

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(AP)—Dr. Arthur Raper of Atlanta, research and field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Co-Operation

asserted today the South, "along with the rest of the nation and the world, now faces a choice between co-operation and coercion."

In an address for the Southeastern regional conference on co-operation, Dr. Raper declared Southern agriculture, "with slavery as a background," had never achieved co-operation and added that "elements of coercion are evident in much of the South's

industry. "When the rank and file of the people participate responsibly in community affairs," he said, "the basis of co-operation is being laid down."

"When the rank and file of the people are inarticulate recipients of practices and policies which they themselves do not determine, coercion is already at hand."

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Dr. Raper added that Americans needed "to co-operate with nature to conserve our natural resources and to co-operate with each other to develop our human resources."

Representative Government and religious freedom, he asserted, were most "securely established in those communities and countries where the greatest progress has been made in the co-operative production and distribution of goods."

Further, Dr. Raper said, "in our modern world, democracy is the normal political expression where people work together voluntarily, just as some form of Fascism is the normal political expression where people work together because they are forced to."

The conference opened last night. E. R. Bowen, executive secretary of the Co-Operative League of New York traced the history of the co-operative movement and J. Nelson MacDonald of St. Xavier University, told of the growth of co-operatives in Nova Scotia.

Speakers on today's program included MacDonald, Dr. Raper, C. R. Orchard, director of the Federal credit unit section of Washington and Murray D. Lincoln of the Farm Bureau Federation of Ohio.

Greenville, S. C. News & Courier
July 7, 1939

'Faithful Unto Death'

To The News and Courier:

Theodore Jones, representative of a passing type of fine Southern negro, died suddenly at his home at 19 Duncan street, and in his death the Confederate Home lost one of its best friends and most respectful, loyal and faithful servants. For many years "Theodore" served the Confederate Home with a courtesy and a sense of delicacy far beyond what might be considered his opportunities in life and in return was valued by these ladies for his true gentlemanliness. "Faithful unto death" this valued friend entered into eternal life with full promise of reward.

"Theodore" was a name that any passing visitor might hear being

called from early morning to the close of day at the lovely old Confederate Home with its beautiful grounds and tender memories, and this call was ever met with a willing response and the true courtesy of Southern breeding. That this fine type of man should go before his allotted three score and ten years had expired is one of God's mysteries before which all bow in reverent submission to the Divine Will moving for the best, but for "Theodore" "heaven's morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee".

In the midst of life we are in death and the ladies who long have been dependent upon those willing black hands, folded now in eternal peace, will miss these vanished hands and with memory's ear will often hear the voice that is still. "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

M. W.

Charleston.

Color Line Fast

LANE DISCUSSES RACIAL MATTERS

**Presents Information Purely
As Vital To South Caro-
linians.—Makes No Indict-
ments And Offers No Rec-
ommendations.**

Professor John D. Lane of the Clemson college English department, discussed "The Negro in Print" at a meeting of Anderson's Rotary club in the John C. Calhoun hotel yesterday.

"Looking at the front pages of the daily papers in South Carolina today, I could not help seeing the significance of the two stories about the Baptist World conference and the 67 Confederate veterans left in South Carolina. It seems that the gentle old 'darker', whom we all love so well, is passing from the American scene along with his contemporaries of the ever thinning gray lines," Professor Lane said.

"A 'new negro' is taking the lead for his race, and his campaign is vigorous," he continued.

Explaining that this 'new negro' was born out of the race riots in Springfield, Ill., in 1908, the Clemson professor, who has studied the negro's problems and their newspapers for many years as a hobby, said that at that time the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was born. He said that there were chapters of that association organized in Anderson as well as in Greenville and other South Carolina cities.

Speaking of Booker T. Washington, the great negro chemist who was left out of the 'new negro's' program "because he was a proponent of the 'laissez faire' policy the negro dispises," Professor Lane quoted a metaphor made by Booker Washington at a negro meeting some years ago: "We (the white and the negro) can be as unified in America as the hand, and as separate as the fingers."

Walter White, negro leader of the NAACP whose complexion is like that of a white man, was recently appointed successor to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University,

Dr. DuBois is credited with originating the organization which now furnishes printed material for over 150 negro newspapers, and large sums of money for maintaining a potent lobby in Washington, Professor Lane said. He said that of the 10,000,000 or more negroes in the United States, the NAACP claims that 1,000,000 voted for the New Deal in the last election, and that number of voters can well be a factor in any election.

Calling attention to the first negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" dating back to 1827, the speaker exhibited 30 of the leading negro newspapers published today, including the one being read in this section of the country, "The Pittsburgh Courier."

"These papers are definitely by and for the negro. Negro services supply them with material of wide importance." The professor said. The only daily is the "Atlanta Daily World."

Discussing the recent efforts on part of a negro to enroll at the University of South Carolina, Professor Lane told of the Supreme court's decision in the case that involved a negro who enrolled at the University of Missouri, and he said that it was significant to South Carolina.

He called attention, too, to the fact that recent college textbooks on literature contain poetry by Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson, Countee Cullen, and Claude McKay, all negroes. And he pointed out that certain of the new group considered "nigger," "Nigra", "negress", and "darker" appellations.

Referring to the World Conference of Baptists in Atlanta, Professor Lane explained that "the color line is fading."

During the talk, the Clemson professor emphasized the fact that he was presenting information purely as something vital to South Carolinians, and something that they should keep informed about. He made no indictments and he made no recommendations.

Professor Lane was introduced by President Ben Bleckley, of the Rotary club.

During the meeting, R. E. Ligon, chairman of the curb market committee, announced that arrangements were made for the curb market and that the place would be taken up with the city zoning board.

Visitors introduced were: Dode Phillips, Erskine college; Henry Johnson, Columbia; Graham Kirk-

patrick, Newark, N. J.; and C. L. Morgan of Clemson college and the Seneca Rotary club.

Rotary Speaker



Prof. John Lane, of Clemson College, who addressed the local Rotary club yesterday on the racial question.

RACE RELATIONS - 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 9, 1939

The Chattanooga interracial relations committee will meet Wednesday Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the chamber of commerce. Dr. Lin D. Cartwright is president.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 16, 1939

More Help For Negroes Discussed

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee, meeting Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, discussed increased facilities to aid Negroes, including the possibility of a new Negro high school, more adequate Y. M. C. A. work and added health services.

Dr. J. B. Barber, colored, in a report of local conditions recommended that an adequate library be provided for Negroes. The matter was referred to the library committee of which Al F. Porzelius is chairman. The possibility of using the present public library for Negroes when the new library is completed will be discussed with E. Y. Chapin, president of the Chattanooga Public Library board.

Better high school facilities for Negroes will be discussed with Commissioner T. H. McMillan, and more adequate Y. M. C. A. facilities will be discussed with the board of directors of the Central Y. M. C. A., of which Creed F. Bates is president.

A committee will be appointed by Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman of the interracial group, to study existing health and sanitary conditions of Negroes.

Springfield, Tenn. Times
April 27, 1939

INTER-RACIAL DAY PROGRAM SUNDAY

Bransford Auditorium Will Be Scene of Meeting

The seventh annual Inter-racial Day Program sponsored by the Whites Chapel C. M. E. Church will be held in Bransford High school auditorium next Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3 o'clock.

A most interesting program has been arranged to present the community interest of the two racial groups of Springfield. With special musical numbers to be given by the Bransford High School Glee Club and the St. John A. M. E. Church choir, and addresses made by representative leaders of civic interests. Mr. John C. Pope, postmaster and president of Robertson County Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. L. B. Stevenson, and the Rev. John A. Troxler will bring brief messages from the groups they represent.

Mrs. Byron Johnson was asked to speak, but finding she could bring to the meeting Miss Hsiu Li Yui, a student in Scarritt College, whose home is Shanghai, China, she will just present Miss Li Yui. Miss Yui spoke in Springfield before the Business and Professional Women's Club about two years ago and will be remembered as a capable speaker and most engaging personality.

The featured part of the program will be an address by H. David Whalum, president of the Union Protective Assurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., who will be presented by Mrs. Eva B. White, mistress of ceremonies. Mr. Whalum is a gifted orator and will make a contribution to the interracial program.

People of all races are urged to attend the program.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
June 11, 1939

INTER-RACIAL BODY WILL MEET HERE

A. & I. Will Entertain 20th
Annual Meeting of
State Group

A. & I. State College will be hosts to the twentieth annual conference of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, to be held Tuesday.

Speakers on the program include Dr. John D. Freeman, state chairman; Dr. T. C. Barr, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Nashville; Andrew Tanner, Dr. Jesse B. Barber of Chattanooga, Mrs. John McGavock, Franklin; W. E. Turner of the state department of education and James D. Burton, Oakdale, executive secretary.

Delegates of the Conference of

Negro Women, conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Synod of Tennessee, Presbyterian Church, U. S., will attend the conference.

State Interracial Group To Meet

The twentieth annual conference of the Tennessee Interracial Commission will be held Tuesday at A&I State College, it was announced today by Dr. John D. Freeman, Nashville, state chairman.

The purpose of the commission is to help remove misunderstandings between racial groups, particularly white people and Negroes. The state commission, James D. Burton, Oakdale, executive secretary, operates largely through volunteer workers. There are several strong local chapters throughout the state.

Sessions of the conference will open at 11 a. m. in Wilson Hall, and will close with election of officers at 4:30 p. m. Speakers on the program include Dr. Freeman, executive secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; Dr. T. C. Barr, pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville; Andrew Tanner; Dr. Jesse B. Barber of Chattanooga; Mrs. John McGavock of Franklin; W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education; and Mr. Burton.

The Conference of Negro Women, conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Synod of Tennessee, Presbyterian Church, U. S., meeting in annual session at A&I College, will have its delegates attend the sessions Tuesday as guests of the Interracial Commission.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
June 4, 1939

INTER-RACIAL MEETING

The twentieth annual conference of the Tennessee Interracial Commission will be held at the A. & I. College in Nashville beginning at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 20.

The main morning address will be on "The Interracial Outlook in Tennessee," by Dr. John D. Freeman of Nashville, chairman of the session.

Dr. J. B. Barber will speak at the morning session also on "Goodwill and Cooperation."

Afternoon session speakers will be Mrs. John McGavock on "Women's Work Through the Churches"; Andrew Tanner on "Improving Public Sentiment in Race Cooperation," and W. E. Turner on "Community and School Programs."

Dr. Petrie Wonders Why No Negro Delegates Attended Human Relations Meeting

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin
Talks Before Students
At Southern Methodist

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 5 — In commenting on the recent discussions during the sessions of the recent Institute of Human Relations meeting here, Dr. John C. Petrie, writing in The Christian Century, says:

"Again, while Dr. Mark was speaking so eloquently of an American democracy where all are equal before the law and there is no racial discrimination, it was impossible not to reflect that throughout all the two days of meeting not a single representative of Houston's 100,000 Negroes was present. Dr. Mark spoke of the ease with which hate is spread as compared with love. The Nazi government can enforce hatred. It is said that the average German is not in favor of Jewish persecution, but he must yield because of the power of the government. But the American government cannot enforce love. Ever since the Civil War the full power of the federal government—at one time even of the United States army of occupation—and the strong sentiment of nearly everybody outside the old slave states and of the high-minded within those states have been unable to emancipate a race feared by the southern whites. White supremacy is maintained by terror.

"One who has lived for a quarter of a century in the south, as I have, knows that only harm can come from any attempt to rush too rapidly improvement of the Negro's position. But it seems that without running counter to southern folkways, provision might be made for attendance of Negroes at all future meetings of the Conference of Jews and Christians."

DALLAS, Texas. — White students of Southern Methodist University's school of religious education, here turned out in full force to hear Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP, who spoke at the university November 17, on the organization's fight to win full citizenship rights for Negroes in the United States.

Following her speech, the students, many of whom will soon go out to pastor Methodist churches throughout the country, followed Mrs. Lampkin into a reception room to express gratitude for the frank and honest way in which she approached the question of Negro rights.

Mrs. Lampkin discussed the anti-lynching bill, the campaign to erase educational inequalities between the races in America as it affects teachers and students, and larger cultural goals of the association.

RACE REALTIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, E TC.

VIRGINIA

Newport News Va Press
January 15, 1939

INTERRACIAL BODY TO BE FORMED AT MEETING TUESDAY

L. R. Reynolds, State Director,
to Assist At Session Planned
At St. Paul's Episcopal
Church

The steering committee of the Peninsula interracial commission, affiliate of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, will meet at 7:30 Tuesday night in the Sunday school annex, St. Paul's Episcopal church, 219 Thirty-fourth street, for the purpose of organization, it was announced yesterday.

L. R. Reynolds, State director, will be present to assist in the organization and also to aid in planning for the annual State convention which is to be held in Newport News March 13.

The following persons compose the committee: E. J. Robeson Jr., C. C. Mugler, President Arthur Howe, Hampton Institute; J. A. Bickford, George Hardy, Mrs. Valentine Jones, Mrs. J. Hugh Caffee, the Rev. Bernard S. Via, Rev. J. B. Henderson, Negro, W. R. Walker Jr., Negro, William M. Cooper, Negro, L. E. Wilson, Negro, Prof. L. F. Palmer, Negro, J. T. Newsome, Negro, and Mrs. E. C. Downing, Negro.

The steering committee will provide for other necessary committees for working in the Peninsula area in harmony with the State organization according to local needs.

Norfolk, Va Pilot
January 7, 1939

Plea for Raci Co-operation in Norfolk Voiced

L. R. Reynolds, State Director, Outlines Specific Program

A plea to increase the activity of the Norfolk inter-racial commission was presented by L. R.

Reynolds, director of the inter-racial commission of Virginia and North Carolina, at a meeting of the inter-racial division of the Co-operating Council of the Methodist Church at Epworth Methodist Church last night.

Members of the commission and representatives of both races were invited to the meeting. At a meeting of a special committee in the afternoon Mr. Reynolds presented a list of specific suggestions by which inter-racial co-operation may be furthered.

Dr. Winston Douglas, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, suggested that it was a mistake to invite only white children and discriminate against the Negroes in the annual pilgrimage to Cape Henry, April 25.

The Rev. Dewey B. Mullins presided over the meeting. Among those speaking were Judge Herbert G. Cochran, chairman of the Norfolk commission; Prof. Gerald Akers, of the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary; the Rev. T. F. Carroll, presiding elder of the Norfolk Methodist District; Archdeacon W. B. Harris of Grace P. E. Church, of Norfolk; the Rev. E. Ruffin Jones, D. D.; the Rev. G. T. Forrester, the Rev. O. B. Newton and Miss Ruth Conyers, executive secretary of the Co-operating Council.

Newport News, Va Press
March 14, 1939

DOVELL CLIMAXES ALL-DAY MEETING; PRAISES AMERICA

Speaker of House Tells Commission on Interracial Co-operation Country Has Come Long Way

A conference designed to dissolve prejudice and misunderstanding between representatives of the white and Negro races and to promote inter-racial amity was featured here yesterday by several speakers of both groups who pondered problems of the whites and Negroes in Virginia and offered possible solutions to their troubles.

The all-day gathering, held at St. Paul's parish house in the morning and afternoon and at the church last night, was sponsored by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation and presided over by its chairman, Tennant Bryan, vice president and general manager of the Richmond News Leader.

Last night's gathering was climaxed by an address by Ashton Dovell, speaker of the house of delegates, who lauded America as the "land of free speech, free press and freedom of worship" and described the country as having come far since the War Between the States.

"Sometimes we forget the big things that are ours by criticizing the small things," the governing official said. "But we must remember that while our nation is not perfect, it is the best government formulated to control the affairs of a free people in all the civilized world."

Dovell cited the importance of a city providing a healthful atmosphere and places of recreation and play for both white and Negro residents. He said that those communities which fail to look after this phase of living will discover that with modern transportation and other facilities the citizens will flock to the fringes of the city and leave the municipality only a core.

Three other speakers were on last night's program, including Dr. E. L. Fox of Richmond, who described a plan to establish a summer camp for Negro youth in the State; J. B. Woodward Jr., who spoke in place of Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, and L. F. Palmer, Negro, principal of Huntington high school.

On Clean Surroundings Woodward, who spoke on "Industrial Employment Opportunities for Negroes," pointed out that the recently selected housing authority was being watched with interest by shipyard officials. He mentioned that it is an important matter to have clean, healthful surroundings in a community and predicted that the Negro at least will be among the first to enjoy the benefits of improved housing.

In view of the fact that about one-third of the population of this section is Negro, Woodward said, it is the preference of the shipyard here that that percentage of workers be Negro. But he mentioned that due to changing conditions the percentage has gradually fallen off.

Palmer spoke on a "Picture of Newport News' Progress for Negroes." He said that in 1919 there were 24 rooms available for instructing Negro youth in Newport News and only one of the rooms was utilized by high school pupils. Today there are two 26-room elementary schools, one 16-room elementary school and an "extraordinarily adequate" high school, comprised of 20 classrooms.

The Negro principal said "functional education" is stressed at Huntington high in an effort to acquaint the student with problems he will face in

life. He mentioned a hope that vocational guidance will in the future become an important phase of the local Negro high school curriculum.

Musical selections were offered by the Huntington high school Glee club. The address of welcome was delivered by Vice-Mayor Parker Host.

Need Vocational Training

At the afternoon session Dr. Douglas S. Freeman of Richmond, chairman of the State planning board, pointed out the need for building up the middle class of the Negro race in Virginia.

Dr. Freeman, who spoke on "Higher Education for Virginia Negroes," said it is important that the approximately 85 per cent of Negro youth who do not seek a higher education be afforded training in a vocation in order that their standards of living might be raised and maintained.

The necessity for intelligent leadership among both white and Negro citizens of Virginia was cited by the author and editor who reminded that "we should not go forward too fast, lest we straggle; or too slow, lest we lose initiative."

So many Negroes fail to enjoy schooling past the primary and secondary institutions made available to them, he said, declaring that this leaves a great number who are forced in some way to make their livelihood through vocations—if they have received adequate instruction along these lines.

Major Raymond B. Bottom of Newport News, president of the State chamber of commerce and the Virginia Press association, spoke on the conference theme, "Going Forward Together." He discussed the heritage of Virginia and mentioned that for 320 years the Negro "has been part and parcel of the Virginia civilization and has both contributed to and benefitted from the progress that these years have brought."

Major Bottom observed that in this State the "progress of the past gives assurance to the promise that for the future the two races will go forward together, for sense and reason and understanding exist to guide our judgment and direct our steps."

Statistics in 1935 indicated, Major Bottom said, that only 74 per cent of the Negro children of school age are enrolled in the schools and only 58 per cent of the Negro children of school age are in attendance. "If we will go forward together the school authorities must have the help and the cooperation of the Negro parents to see that this condition is corrected," he emphasized.

A symposium, featuring discussions by both white and Negro who are engaged in interracial activity, concluded the gathering. It was presided over by George A. Kuyper of the Hampton Institute faculty.

Kuyper mentioned a number of forces that are important in welding together the two races in a spirit of good will, the most powerful of which

he described as the interracial committee. Others are the church, school especially public schools; medical organizations, garden clubs, the Negro Organization society, and individuals. In connection with the latter factor he cited the need for "more leaders and less followers."

Speak at Symposium

Among the symposium speakers were:

Herbert G. Cochran of Norfolk, vice chairman of the interracial commission, who said that the two races in Virginia "will go up or down together." He described tolerance and prejudice as tragedies of life and urged that the "prejudice of whites" be dissolved.

Mrs. E. C. Downing, member of the local invitation committee, who also said it is important that vocational training be emphasized among Negro students.

Mrs. J. W. Ames of Atlanta, who said the biggest boon to amity between the two races is the "patience of the Negro."

Dr. Akers, professor at the College of William and Mary, Norfolk division, who said majority of the white persons are "amazingly unaware" of the potentialities of the Negro, which makes up one-third of the population in the State, and

Rev. Richard Bowling of Norfolk and Walter Ridley, director of extension at Virginia State college, Negroes, who said that intelligent opinion moulded by leaders of the white race has moved the country further toward the democratic way of life.

Also at the afternoon session the Huntington high school glee club (Negro) offered several selections.

The all-day conference opened yesterday morning with Fred M. Alexander, superintendent of Negro instruction of the State department of education, speaking. He said the department "can make progress in Virginia as fast as the Negro population can utilize such progress."

Better Negro schools will come as rapidly as white leaders "realize the social necessity of educating the Negroes," Alexander prophesied, pointing out that only 58 per cent of Negroes of school age attended school in Virginia during the past session, and only 74 per cent were enrolled.

Speakers at the opening meeting included Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction for Virginia; Dr. J. M. Ellison, Negro, of Virginia Union university; William M. Cooper, Negro, of Hampton Institute; Egbert Leigh III of Richmond; William H. Barnes, Negro, principal of Manassas Negro high school; and Dr. L. P. Jackson, Negro, of Virginia State college.

Many Inequalities

"As you think of these problems of educating the Negroes, you must remember that inequalities exist for both groups," Dr. Hall reminded at

endants at the conference. "We must study and meet them as properly and as quickly as we can without bringing about any great dangers. We are determined to do away with these inequalities from the standpoint of economics and the standpoint of sociology."

Barnes, principal of the Negro high school at Manassas which is supported by Fairfax, Fauquier, Prince William, and Rappahannock counties, described the institution as typical regional school developed by the State department of education in an area where a sparse Negro population made consolidation necessary. A fleet of school busses conveys the 318 pupils to school each day.

The next consolidated Negro school to be opened in Virginia will be at Williamsburg, Alexander said, for Negro students of Williamsburg, James City county, and upper York county. The school will accommodate students from the first grade through high school and will cost a total of \$275,000.

The report of the study committee of the commission was read by Cooper, director of the extension activities at Hampton institute, "If the South is to regain and retain its rightful place in American democracy it must develop, integrate, and conserve its human resources as well as its material resources," the committee reported. "Every leader and every laborer will be required. Each race, creed, or other division of the population must make its contribution in proportion to its ability. Only Southerners can deliver the South from its present predicament, but all Southerners will be needed."

Decries Race Prejudice

"Racial prejudice is one of the great obstacles to Southern progress," Cooper said. "This is not merely because of what it does to minority groups but also because of what it does to the dominant group. Whatever reduces or eliminates race prejudice and race conflict contributes directly to the progress of the South by releasing inhibited energies that can then be applied to the necessities of the Commonwealth."

"The differences between races have been uselessly exaggerated," the report continued. "There are more likenesses than differences. Brilliant minds and great souls are to be found in all races. Leading anthropologists, biologists and psychologists have found through study that there is no scientific proof that Negroes are inherently inferior to other races, that wherever Negroes are inferior it is due to inferior environment and inferior opportunities for preparation and service."

Gloucester, Va., Gazette
March 2, 1939

White and Colored Ministers Discuss Interracial Problems

Rev. O. M. Thomas Cites Golden Rule In Racial Relations At Joint Meeting of Ministers Held In Bellamy

Church Tuesday.

At a joint meeting of the white and colored Gloucester ministerial associations, held in Bellamy Methodist church Tuesday afternoon, the ministers listened to a scholarly address on interracial problems by the Rev. O. M. Thomas, colored, pastor of Rising Valley Baptist church, whose subject was "The Essentials of Christian Fellowship." The speaker said that whatever interracial problem there may be comes from an unwillingness to pay attention to the teachings of Jesus Christ. The problem, he said, would be largely solved by application of the Golden Rule. He discussed at length the four essentials of Christian fellowship: rebirth in the spirit of Christ, unity of minds, sense of justice and love.

A general discussion which followed the principal address was led by the Rev. J. Wayte Fulton, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Gloucester, several ministers, both white and colored, participating.

The Rev. H. S. Osburn, D. D., rector of Ware and Abingdon Episcopal churches, presided as chairman of the program committee. Reports were made by the Rev. C. J. Washington, of West Point; the Rev. H. M. Chase, pastor of Achilles Friends church; the Rev. R. E. Lee, of King and Queen and the Rev. W. A. Gaines, of Gum Fork. The Rev. F. O. Briggs, pastor of Bellamy, president of the Gloucester (white) Ministerial Association conducted the devotional services. Prayer was by the Rev. C. J. Washington, president of the Gloucester (colored) Ministerial Association.

A prominent Gloucester clergyman said after the meeting that it was a revealing demonstration of what may be accomplished through a unity of minds toward the solution of interracial problems.

Danville, Va., Bee
April 8, 1939

Interracial Work Aided in Contest

Promoting interracial cooperation between religious groups, young people of the Sladd Memorial church community were heard by an audience of white and colored people in

a speaking contest at the St. Paul A. M. E. colored church last night.

Miss Ellen Scott was awarded a gold medal as winner of the contest which encompassed addresses on alcoholism and peace. The declamation program was under the auspices of the Scott Memorial W. C. T. U. Sixteen young white people were

engaged in the contest for the medal, speaking on "Alcoholism and Peace." The program was directed by Mrs. George W. Amos.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 20, 1939

Youth Conference Opens Tomorrow

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 20 (AP).—Delegates from universities, colleges and youth organizations of Virginia will come here tomorrow for the two-day Virginia youth conference.

Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, will address the opening conference session Friday afternoon, after the registration of delegates. Yuille Holt, Jr., editor of College Topics and chairman of the conference, will preside.

Speakers at the Friday night session will be Senator Pepper, of Florida, on "A Program for Young Southerners;" Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of negro education in the State, on "Interracial Problems in Virginia;" and Thomas Lomax Hunter, Richmond newspaper columnist, on "The Poll Tax As a Prerequisite for Suffrage."

Rep. John W. Flannagan will open the Saturday morning session with an address on "Agriculture."

Governor Price, previously scheduled to address the conference tomorrow night, will be unable to be present. He has sent a message to be read.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
April 21, 1939

Youth Conference Opens Here Today

Pepper To Speak Tonight At University Baptist Church

Delegates to the Virginia Youth Conference will be welcomed to the University this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Dr. F. D. G. Ribble of the faculty and Yuille Holt, student chairman. A short address will be made by Dr. Wilson Gee.

Representatives to the conference from universities, colleges and youth associations throughout the State began registration at Madison Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nominating, constitution and credential committees will be selected at the opening session.

Chief speaker at tonight's meet-

ing which will be held at 8 o'clock at the University Baptist Church, will be Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, who will discuss "A Program for Young Southerners." Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of Negro Education in the State, will discuss "Interracial Problems in Virginia" and Thomas Lomax Hunter, Richmond Times-Dispatch staff writer, will speak on "The Poll Tax as a Prerequisite for Suffrage." A message will be read from Governor Price, who could not attend.

Rep. Flannagan

Tomorrow's session will open at 10 o'clock in the University Baptist Church with an address by Rep. John W. Flannagan. Round table discussions will follow on: Citizenship, led by Dr. E. L. Fox of Randolph-Macon College; Education, led by Dr. John L. Manahan, University; Health, led by Dr. E. M. Holmes, Jr., Fairfax County Health Department; Youth in Agriculture, led by Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick of the American Youth Commission; Youth and the Church, led by Dr. George D. Heaton, pastor of the Lynchburg First Baptist Church; and Youth in Industry, led by Thomas B. Morton, State Commissioner of Labor.

Discussions will continue at 2:30 P. M., following lunch, with reports of committees and the election of honorary and regular officers.

University delegates will be Alfred Bishop, Bodley Boole, Gilbert Halsted, Harvey Poe and Coleman Rosenberger with Arthur Tuthill as alternate.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
June 9, 1939

Interracial Meeting Scheduled Next Week

RICHMOND, June 9—(AP)—"Declining Negro land ownership in Virginia" will be considered at a series of regional conferences to be conducted by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, beginning next week.

The conferences will be held at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, June 14; at Virginia State College, Petersburg, June 20, and at V. P. I., Blacksburg, July 31.

Newport News, Va. Press
June 14, 1939

INTERRACIAL MEET SLATED TOMORROW

Alexander on Speakers' List at Regional Session Wednesday at Lawrenceville

A regional interracial conference will be held at St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville, Wednesday, it was announced here yesterday by the Virginia commission on interracial cooperation. Dr. Fred M. Alexander, former principal of the local high school, now State supervisor of Negro education, is one of the scheduled speakers.

Other regional conferences sponsored by the Virginia interracial commission will be held at Virginia State college, Petersburg, next Tuesday, and at Virginia Polytechnic institute, Blacksburg, July 31, it was announced.

The morning session of Wednesday's conference will open at 10:30 with an invocation by Dr. P. H. Sloan of the Bishop Payne Divinity school. A discussion on declining Negro land ownership in Virginia, with interpretations of statistical data, will be followed by an address by Dr. B. B. Bagby of the State health department on raising the standard of living among Negroes. The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick D. D., chairman of the North Carolina interracial commission, will close the morning session.

In the afternoon President John M. Gandy of the Virginia commission will speak on advantages and disadvantages of segregation, and Alexander on "Why We Behave as We Do Toward Other Races."

Discussions will follow each presentation, the announcement said.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

VIRGINIA

Inter-Racial Parley Scheduled for Today

Petersburg, Va., June 19 (P).—Dr. Fred M. Alexander, of the State Department of Education, will speak on the subject, "Why We Behave as We Do Toward Other Racial Groups," at a regional inter-racial conference here tomorrow.

The conference is one of three arranged for discussion of inter-racial problems. One was held last week at Lawrenceville and another will be held July 31 at Virginia Tech.

Dr. W. E. Garnett, Virginia Tech rural economist, and E. M. Walker, assistant administrator of the Department of Agriculture, will lead a discussion on causes of declining Negro ownership of land in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 9, 1939

Land Tenure Of Negroes To Be Studied

A series of regional conferences conducted by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation will consider the topic "Declining Negro Land Ownership in Virginia" beginning next week.

Conferences will be held at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, June 14; at Virginia State College, Petersburg, June 20; and at V. P. I., Blacksburg, July 31.

The conferees also will discuss segregation, raising the standard of living among Negroes, reasons for behavior toward other races, and similar subjects.

Among speakers invited to address the conferences are Dr. Fred M. Alexander of the State Department of Education, William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, Dr. John R. Hutcheson, agricultural extension director, V. P. I.; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Dr. W. E. Garnett of V. P. I., Dr. J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union University, the

Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D. D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina and chairman of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation; President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College, Dr. Garnett Ryland, chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia commission; T. C. Walker, John L. Charity, T. B. Patterson, H. D. Carpenter, Major W. M. Whitehead, Dr. Paul McConnell and others.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 21, 1939

Interracial Group Hears School Head

PETERSBURG, (P)—Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of the Richmond public schools, outlined here yesterday factors affecting a Negro middle class through improvement of vocational and occupational opportunities.

Addressing a regional conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Mr. Binford listed unfavorable elements as the indefensible and erroneous attitude toward education, inaccurate attitude concerning what makes for success, and prejudice.

Factors favorable to the movement, he said, were the leveling off of general wage standards, decline in racial prejudice, reaching of a saturation point for the professions, and development of vocational education for Negroes which has tended to get around apprentice training not available to Negroes in many skilled trades.

Dr. Egger Presides

Dr. Rowland Egger, director of the State Budget Division, presided at the afternoon session. Participation in panel discussions after Mr. Binford's address were Dr. Wright Clarkson, chairman of the local sponsoring committee; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Wiley Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, and T. C. Walker of Gloucester County, Negro affairs consultant for the Works Progress Administration.

Tennant Bryan of Richmond

presided at the morning session, when speakers were Mrs. Rose Butler Brow of the Virginia State College faculty, who dwelt on raising the standard of living among the Negroes. She urged that efforts to raise the standards be started among children, since they have no preconceived ideas and are most easily trained.

Sees Declining Land Holdings

Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural economist of V. P. I., spoke on declining Negro land ownership in Virginia and blamed lack of capital and knowledge for proper improvement as the dominant factors causing Negro migration to industrial centers.

Speaking on behavior, especially of the white man toward the Negro, Dr. Fred M. Alexander of the State Board of Education blamed the situation on the superiority complex of the white man, lack of understanding of the Negro race and lack of culture in the latter. He urged deeper study of the Negro, universal education and extension of true democracy as important among remedies.

The meeting was attended by about 75 leaders of the two races. Blackstone, Va., Courier-Record
June 9, 1939

Problems of Negro Race To Be Discussed At Conferences

"Declining Negro Land Ownership in Virginia" will be the major topic considered at a series of Regional Conferences conducted by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation. These conferences, last-noon sessions, will be held at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, June 14; at Virginia State College, Petersburg, June 20; and at V. P. I. Blacksburg, July 31.

Other topics considered at these conferences include "Raising the Standard of Living Among Negroes"; "Segregation—Its Advantages and Disadvantages"; "Why We Behave Toward Other Races As We Do," "Roots of Discontent," and "The Way to Peace."

Speakers and leaders who have been invited to discuss these topics have been selected because of their ability to look at needs objectively and dispassionately, and because they are more or less expert in their respective fields. Discussion will be

upon facts and not theories and opinions. It is believed these conferences will appeal to a constituency made up of newspaper editors, county supervisors, division superintendents of schools, representatives of State and local departments of health and public welfare, men and women civic clubs, farm and home demonstration agents, churches, members of the General Assembly and others.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 21, 1939

Binford Gives Both Sides Of Race Problem

Regional Conference on Negro and White Relations at Petersburg

Petersburg, June 20.—(P)—Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of the Richmond public schools, outlined here today factors opposing and favorable to building a Negro middle class through improvement of vocational and occupational opportunities.

Addressing a regional conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Binford listed unfavorable elements as indefensible and erroneous attitude toward education, inaccurate attitude concerning what makes for success, and prejudice.

Factors favorable to the movement, he said, were leveling off of general wage standards, decline in racial prejudice, reaching of the saturation point for the professions, and development of vocational education for Negroes which has tended to get around apprentice training not available to Negroes in many skilled trades.

Dr. Rowland Egger, director of the State budget division, presided at the afternoon session. Participating in panel discussions after Binford's address were Dr. Wright Clarkson, chairman of the local sponsoring committee; Dr. John J. Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Wiley Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, and T. C. Walker, of Gloucester County, Negro affairs consultant for the Works Progress Administration.

Speakers this morning were Mrs. Rose Butler Brown, of Virginia State College faculty, who discussed raising of the standard of living

among Negroes. She urged that efforts to raise standards be started among children since they have no preconceived ideas and are most easily trained.

Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural economist of V. P. I., spoke on declining Negro land ownership in Virginia and blamed lack of capital and knowledge needed for proper improvement as the dominant factors causing Negro migration to industrial centers.

Speaking on behavior, especially of the white man toward the Negro, Dr. Fred M. Alexander, of the State Board of Education, blamed the situation on a superiority complex of the white man, lack of understanding of the Negro race and lack of culture in the latter. He urged deeper study of the Negro and universal education.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
June 19, 1939

Inter-Racial Meet To Hear Alexander

PETERSBURG, June 19.—(P)—Dr. Fred M. Alexander of the State Department of Education will speak on the subject, "Why We Behave As We Do Toward Other Racial Groups" at a regional inter-racial conference here tomorrow. The conference is one of three arranged for discussion of inter-racial problems. One was held last week at Lawrenceville and another will be held July 31 at Virginia Tech.

Interracial Body Discusses Action In Teacher's Case

After discussing what attitude it will take on the dismissal of Aline Elizabeth Black, Negro teacher, from the public school system, the executive committee of the Norfolk Commission on Interracial Co-operation yesterday afternoon adjourned for further consideration of the matter, it was announced after the meeting by Judge Herbert G. Cochran, president.

Members of the committee in attendance include Judge Cochran; J. Eugene Diggs, vice president; W. D. Keene, Jr., executive secretary; Lenoir Chambers, secretary; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, the Rev. Joseph A. Albert, the Rev. G. E. Hopkins, Mrs. Mildred Peters, Herbert Gerst, P. L. Young, Sr., Winston Douglas, Dr. V. Gerald Akers and Mrs. N. H. Gowing.

RACE RELATIONS TOPIC

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Social Scientist, Will Lecture Here.

"Lights and Shadows in Race Relations", Will be the topic of Dr.

Gordon B. Hancock, social science department head at Virginia Union University, Richmond, when he speak at 8 p.m. Monday at Trinity Baptist Church. Dr. Hancock, who also is pastor of the Moore Street Baptist Church in Richmond, is widely known as a lecturer and educator. Others on the program will be the Rev. E. W. Walton, the Rev. Ira Matthews and the Rev. D. F. Thompson.

7-31-39 Birmingham, Ala.
Age-Herald.

Need Negro Middle Class, Educator Tells Regional Interracial Meeting

**Speakers at Virginia State Urge
Better Occupational Distribution,
More Pay, and Educational Guidance**

Speakers showed thorough understanding of the problems under consideration. Dr. Roland Egger, director of the State Budget, presiding at the afternoon session, upon the completion of Supt. Binford's address, stated that the educator was more of a liberal than he had ever suspected. Dr. Egger succinctly summarized the remarks of Mr. Binford and stimulated discussion from the floor.

Staff Correspondence
PETERSBURG, Va.—J. H. Binford, superintendent of schools in Richmond, blamed educators for the misdirection of graduates in the Negro Middle Class at the afternoon session of the Regional Interracial Conference at Virginia State, Tuesday, June 20.

Approximately one hundred persons of both races heard the Richmond educator stress the need of programs of vocational training of the type instituted at the Walker High School in Richmond. That will lessen the number of graduates who crowd the professions.

Elevating the Negro's position in American social and economic life was the general theme of the conference. Dr. Rose Butner Browne, professor of education at Virginia State, emphasized the needs of a more practical educational program in her lecture on "Raising The Standard of Living Among Negroes."

Dr. Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of Negro education, attributed the prevalence of racial prejudice to ignorance of discoveries in anthropology, sociology, and psychology. The speaker showed how scientific studies have blasted fallacies of racial superiority and inferiority. "It is the task of such groups as this," Dr. Alexander stated, "to disseminate knowledge of sociological research and to foster meetings among separate groups who need this information, much more than persons assembled at the conference."

Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural economist, V.P.I., offered marketing and farm machinery ownership, expansion of government credit of the type now available under the Farm Security Administration, a spirit of perseverance in industry, and smaller rural families as possible solutions to the farm problem among Negroes in Virginia.

BAD DISTRIBUTION

Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, stressed the need of a large program of vocational guidance to meet the problem. He stated that the ranks of Negro professionals were not over-crowded but badly distributed. Mr. Hall Tennant Bryan, state chairman of the commission and vice-president of the Richmond News Leader, presided at the morning session. Continuing, he said that the oversupply of teachers existed because additional teachers are not employed from year to year. He held at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, on July 31.

NEED MORE PAY

The Reverend S. A. Brown of the Gillfield Baptist Church fervently stressed the need of white ministers, addressing their congregations on the necessity of paying Negro workers a fair wage. He referred to cases where Negroes are paid seventy-five cents per week and given board; paid \$2 per week for doing general housework; paid 15 cents per hour for labor. "With such deplorable conditions prevailin," the Rev. Brown contended, "there can never be a Negro middle class."

GANDY COMMENTS

President Gandy followed his remarks on the sincerity of Supt. Binford with a comment on the need of trained personnel in vocational guidance. Dr. Gandy feels that arbitrary decisions by untrained persons may do more harm than good in directing students into the different vocations.

At both the morning and afternoon sessions, the presiding officers

Newport News, Va. Press
January 18, 1939

LOCAL INTERRACIAL GROUP CONSIDERED Norfolk Ministers Hold Annual Interracial Meeting

Tentative Organization Set Up,
Plans For State Convention
March 13 Laid

Preliminary plans for the organization of a Peninsula unit of the Virginia interracial commission were discussed last night at a conference of Peninsula white and Negro leaders held at the annex of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

L. R. Reynolds of Richmond, State secretary of the interracial commission, spoke in detail of plans for the State convention, which is scheduled to be held here March 13.

A steering committee will name a program committee for this convention, to work with a similar committee from the State commission. It also will select a place for the conclave and name other committees to handle other details.

A tentative organization was set up last night but was not made public pending the acceptance of those named. It was decided to form a unit for the entire Peninsula section, rather than small units for Newport News, Hampton, etc.

White leaders attending the meeting last night were Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds from Richmond; Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton institute; George T. Hardy, the Rev. and Mrs. J. K. M. Lee, Mrs. E. Valentine Jones, Mrs. J. Hugh Caffee, and the Rev. Bernard S. Via.

Negro leaders present were Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high school; W. R. Walker Jr., manager of Aberdeen Gardens; James E. Wilson of Hampton institute; and Mrs. E. C. Downing, representing Negro women's organizations.

Interracial Relationship Theme of Meeting, Several Persons Speak

The annual inter-racial meeting between the Tidewater Ministerial Union, white, Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity, and the A. M. E. Preachers of Norfolk, was held at the First Baptist Church, Monday, with more than 200 ministers in attendance.

The highlight of the meeting was the address "Interracial Relationship" by the Rev. Taylor E. Willis, rector of Christ and St. Luke Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. Willis said that there are four important factors which make for racial clashes. They are: the inability of adjustment to changing conditions, prejudice, practice of discrimination, and the lack of a definite and universally accepted goal.

Racial clashes have been with us since the beginning of the world, Rev. Mr. Willis declared. He said that today, the chief interest of nations is toward nationalism, which will be used to make war on other nations, and that with different races within a nation internal conflict results, which is far worse than outside conflict.

DUTY OF CHURCH

Rev. Mr. Willis said that it was the duty of the church to confront this problem with all its resources, he gave suggestions as to how the problem of interracial problems might be solved.

He said that the problem of adjustment might be solved by annihilation, segregation, parallelism, and assimilation.

On the problem of prejudice he said that it could be overcome by the races understanding each other better. He asserted that discrimination could not be eliminated by law when the law was made by a Godless people, and that the church is the only organization that can bring about a definite goal.

Dr. C. Lydon Harrell appeared at the meeting and asked that all ministers make a plea next Sunday for the support for the Tidewater Memorial Hospital.

Others on the program included the Rev. J. B. Sawyer, who called attention to the ministers forum on preparation for marriage and sex education; Mrs. Henry Ballard, secretary of the WCTU, who is interested in putting a Sunday beer ban in effect; and Mrs. Gertrude H. Rogers, who is presenting a series of plays in the interest of safe highway driving.

The meeting was in charge of the Tidewater Ministerial Union, and the Rev. H. B. Lipscomb, of the Monumental Bapt. Church, Portsmouth, was master of ceremonies.

The Rev. H. T. Myers, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, is president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity, and the Rev. M. E. Cheeks of Portsmouth is secretary. The body held a special executive session following the interracial session on Monday.

The Rev. L. S. Roberts, pastor of the First Trinity A.M.E. Church, Berkley, is president of the Norfolk A.M.E. Preachers Meeting.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 10, 1939

Mullins to Speak At Racial Meeting

The Rev. D. B. Mullins, pastor of Memorial Methodist Church, will speak tonight at 8 o'clock at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Brambleton avenue and Pulask street, at the meeting of the division on interracial co-operation Co-operating Council of the Methodist Churches of Norfolk.

Mr. Mullins' topic will be the enlargement program of the Norfolk Interracial Commission. The Rev. O. B. Newton, pastor of the Colonial Avenue Methodist Church will preside at the meeting.

Members of the Metropolitan Church Choir will sing. A number of important business items also will be discussed. Anyone interested in interracial co-operation has been invited by Miss Ruth

Carrier, executive secretary of the Cooper Co-operating Council.

The Rev. Samuel E. Dixon is pastor of the Metropolitan Church

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
February 15, 1939

INTERRACIAL GROUP FORMS LOCAL UNIT

State Commission Establishes Chapter Here; Officers Are Named

REV. LOWRY IS CHAIRMAN

Executive Committee Appointed; Meeting Scheduled Tonight

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation has established an Alexandria Chapter, with Rev. Dr. C. W. Lowry, professor at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, as general chairman. The honorary chairman is Mayor R. L. Ruffner, treasurer is Miss Eleanor Watkins, vice chairman is Attorney A. H. Collins and secretary is Mrs. C. B. Chissell.

The executive committee consists of the officers and the following:

Rev. T. N. Austin, Mr. Taylor Burke, Dr. O. D. Durant, Rev. Phillip Kirrane.

In addition to the above, the following comprise the present personnel of the local chapter:

Mr. Frank Ballard, Mr. Robert S. Barrett, Mr. Armistead Boothe, Rev. E. A. de Bordenave, Mrs. Margaret Evans, Mr. Francis H. Fannon, Dr. L. Floyd Hobbs, Principal A. R. Hoxton, Mrs. George T. Klipstein, Mrs. John Peters, Mrs. Rathbone Smith, Rev. R. B. Strong, Mr. Herbert P. Tancil, Mr. James Webster, Mr. W. H. Pitts, Mrs. Alma Murray.

The honorary chairman of the Virginia Commission is Governor James H. Price, who has been a member of the commission for a number of years,

and has manifested a great deal of interest in the undertaking. The North Carolina governor, Clyde R. Hoey, occupies a similar position.

The basis of the commission lies in the fact that "the welfare of the white man coincides with the welfare of the negro, and that each race needs the friendly assistance of the other. This fact summons the best minds and challenges the best spirit of both races in a common cooperative task.

Some of the specific work planned by the local group is the work connected with adult education for the colored people, the establishment of a library, improvement of health and housing conditions in Alexandria for the colored people.

The committee on Adult Education and National Youth Administration Aid consists of:

Rev. T. N. Austin, chairman; Rev. Father Phillip Kirrane, Mrs. Margaret Evans, Mrs. Rathbone Smith.

The library committee consists of Mr. Francis H. Fannon, chairman; Dr. Robert S. Barrett, Mr. A. H. Collins, Mr. W. H. Pitts.

The health committee has as its chairman Mr. Taylor Burke, aided by Dr. O. G. Durant, Mrs. George T. Klipstein and Mrs. Alma Murray.

The housing committee is headed by Rev. E. A. de Bordenave, chairman; assisted by Mr. J. A. Webster, Mr. H. P. Tancil, Mr. A. R. Lash and Miss Helen Humphries.

The commission will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in St. Paul's Parish Home, for the February meeting, and a full attendance is requested.

Interracial Rally Held In Gloucester Application of Golden Rule To Problems Urged

3-11-39
GLOUCESTER, Va.—"An unwillingness to pay attention to the teachings of Jesus Christ" is the

cause or our interracial problems. This was the conclusion reached by the Rev. O. M. Thomas, pastor of Rising Valley Baptist Church, who was guest speaker at a joint meeting of the white and colored Gloucester Ministerial Associations held last week at Bellamy Methodist Church.

Rev. Mr. Thomas told the mixed group that the application of the Golden Rule would largely solve vital problems in race relations and cited four essentials of Christian fellowship: rebirth in the spirit of Christ; unity of minds; sense of justice, and love.

The general discussion which followed the main address was lead by the Rev. J. Wayte Fulton, pastor of First Presbyterian Church. The remarks of the participating ministers of both races centered on the need for greater tolerance and understanding of community problems which lead to race friction, and a closer union between leaders of the two groups.

The Rev. H. S. Osburn, rector of Ware and Abingdon Episcopal Churches, presided as chairman of the program committee. Reports were made by the Rev. C. J. Washington of West Point; the Rev. H. M. Chase, pastor of Achilles Friends Church; the Rev. R. E. Lee of King and Queen County; and the Rev. W. A. Gaines of Gum Fork. The devotional services were led by the Rev. F. O. Briggs, president of the white association, and pastor of the Bellamy Methodist Church. The Rev. C. J. Washington, president of the colored association, led the prayer service.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 26, 1939

INTERRACIAL BODY

TO HOLD CONCLAVE

IN CITY MARCH 13

Noted Speakers of Both Races
Booked For Convention; Ses-
sions Open; Sightseeing
Trip Planned

The annual State convention of the commission on inter-racial cooperation will be held here March 13, it was learned last night from the Rev. Bernard S. Via, pastor of Grace Methodist church. D. Tennant Bryan, business manager of the Richmond News Leader, is chairman of the State body and will preside.

A number of distinguished speakers

have accepted invitations to address the delegates and two others—Governor Price and Homer L. Ferguson, president of the local shipyard—have been invited but have not yet replied. Others who have accepted include:

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the News Leader and chairman of the State planning board; Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, speaker of the house of delegates; Major Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Virginia Press association and of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; P. D. Young, Negro, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; and Lutrelle F. Palmer, Negro, principal of Huntington high school.

Brief talks and reports will be made by R. B. Haydon of Manassas; Dr. Arthur Wright of Washington, representing the Southern Educational foundation; William M. Cooper, Negro, of Hampton Institute, chairman of the study committee; Egbert G. Leigh, chairman of the finance committee; and Dr. J. M. Ellyson, chairman of research and survey.

L. R. Reynolds of Richmond is director of the State body.

Sessions will be held from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The night session will open at 7:30 and its place is indefinite, though Mr. Via said it will be held either in the St. Paul's auditorium or in some larger public building. The sessions, he added, are open to the public.

An out-of-town attendance of approximately 100 is anticipated.

During the afternoon the visiting delegates will be taken for a sight-seeing tour of Hampton Institute, the Aberdeen settlement, Huntington high school and the shipyard recreation center adjacent, and the shipyard.

The program is being completed by an invitation committee which includes the Rev. Mr. Via, George T. Hardy, and Palmer.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 12, 1939

PENINSULA LEADERS

ON SPEAKERS' LIST

AT RACIAL SESSION

Yard President, Legislator,
State Chamber Head, Negro
Educator Booked For
State Meeting

Three Lower Peninsula men have been added to the list of speakers of the annual State conference of the Virginia commission on inter-racial cooperation, which will be held here Monday at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

The speakers are Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company; Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, speaker of the house of delegates; and Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington high school, Negro.

Three sessions of the meeting will be held, at 10:30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. D. Tennant Bryan of Richmond, chairman of the commission, will preside at each.

At the morning session brief reports will be submitted by Dr. J. M. Ellison on research and survey; William M. Cooper, Negro, of Hampton Institute, chairman of the study committee; and Egbert G. Lee III, chairman of the finance committee. Principal William H. Barnes will speak on the regional high school and Dr. Fred M. Alexander of Richmond, State supervisor of Negro education, will lead a discussion. Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education foundation, will speak briefly, according to the program.

In the afternoon Dr. Douglas S. Freeman of Richmond, chairman of the State planning board, will discuss higher education for Virginia Negroes, with a discussion following: Major Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and the Virginia Press association, will speak on the conference theme; and George A. Kuyper of the Hampton Institute faculty will conduct a panel discussion on aids to Virginia Negroes' progress and interracial amity.

Selections by the Hampton high school chorus will open the night session, with Mayor B. G. James delivering a welcome address. Dr. E. L. Fox will speak on the Capahosic project; Ferguson will speak briefly on industrial employment opportunities for Negroes; Palmer will speak on Newport News' progress for Negroes; and Dovell will deliver the principal address.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
March 2, 1939

Racial Problems Discussed Jointly

GLoucester—At a joint meeting of the white and Negro Gloucester Ministerial Associations at Bellamy's Methodist Church Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. O. M. Thomas, Negro pastor of Rising Valley Baptist Church, spoke on "The Essentials of Christian Fellowship."

The speaker said that whatever interracial problem there may be comes from an unwillingness to pay attention to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

A general discussion which followed the principal address was led by the Rev. J. Wayte Fulton, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Gloucester.

The Rev. H. S. Osburn, D. D., rector of Ware and Abingdon Episcopal Churches, presided over the program committee. Reports were made by the Rev. C. J.

Washington, West Point; the Rev. H. M. Chase, pastor of Achilles Friends Church; the Rev. R. E. Lee of King and Queen and the Rev. W. A. Gaines of Gum Fork. The Rev. F. O. Briggs, pastor of Bellamy's, president of the Gloucester (white) Ministerial Association, conducted the devotional services.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
April 19, 1939

Youth Conference Opens On Friday

Delegates Expected From
Entire State; Pepper
To Make Address

Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, will welcome delegates from all of the State's universities, colleges and youth organizations who will come here Friday and Saturday to attend the Virginia Youth Conference.

Registration of delegates will begin at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and Professor Gee will speak at 4 o'clock at the opening session when committees will be appointed. Yuille Holt, Jr., editor of College Topics and chairman of the conference will preside.

Sen. Pepper of Florida will give one of the scheduled evening addresses on "A Program for Young Southerners." Fred N. Alexander, supervisor of Negro education in the State, will speak about "Interracial Problems in Virginia" while Thomas Lomax Hunter, Richmond columnist, has selected "The Poll Tax As a Prerequisite For Suffrage."

Rep. John W. Flannagan will open the Saturday morning session with an address on "Agriculture."

Price Sends Message

Dean Ribble, of the law school, will introduce Senator Pepper, Alexander and Hunter. Governor Price, previously scheduled to speak on Friday evening, will be unable to be present. He has sent a message which will be read.

Following Flannagan's address, there will be a round table discussion led by authorities on youth activities.

This first Virginia youth conference has received the endorsement of leaders in government, business,

education and in religion from all corners of the Commonwealth. Among those who have given their approval are:

Robert L. Anderson from Marion, president, Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia; Jonas Chamberlain of Winchester, former president, Virginia Association of the Future Farmers of America; Dr. Walter C. Chapman, of Salem, State chairman, Americanism Committee, American Legion; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond Times-Dispatch; J. M. Dillow of Pearisburg, State chairman of the Young Republican Federation of Virginia; Marie Downey, of Alexandria, president of Catholic Student Missions Crusade of Virginia and J. M. Ellison, of Richmond.

RACE RELATIONS- 1939 MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

VIRGINIA

Newport News, Va. Press
March 13, 1939

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
March 12, 1939

INTER-RACIAL MEET TO BE HELD TODAY Racial Group Will Convene Tomorrow

Leaders in State Will Be Present for Three Sessions to Be Held at St. Paul's

Three sessions of the annual State conference of the Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation will be conducted today at St. Paul's Episcopal church. D. Tennant Bryan, chairman, Richmond, will preside. First session will be at 10:30 this morning, followed by meetings at 2 in the afternoon and 7:30 tonight.

Among speakers will be Homer L. Ferguson, president of the shipyard here; Ashton Dovell, Williamsburg speaker of the Virginia house of delegates; and Prof. L. F. Palmer, Negro principal of Huntington high school. The former will speak briefly on industrial employment opportunities for Negroes; Dovell will deliver the principal address and Palmer will speak on Newport News' progress for Negroes.

At the morning session brief reports will be submitted by Dr. J. M. Ellison on research and survey; William M. Cooper, Negro, of Hampton institute chairman of the study committee; and Egbert G. Lee III, chairman of the finance committee. Principal William H. Barnes will speak on the regional high school and Dr. Fred M. Alexander of Richmond, State supervisor of Negro education, will lead a discussion. Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education foundation, will speak briefly, according to the program.

In the afternoon Dr. Douglas S. Freeman of Richmond, chairman of the State planning board, will discuss higher education for Virginia Negroes, with a discussion following; Major Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and the Virginia Press association, will speak on the conference theme; and George A. Kuyper of the Hampton institute faculty will conduct a panel discussion on aids to Virginia Negroes' progress and interracial amity.

Selections by the Hampton high school chorus will open the night session, with Mayor B. G. James delivering a welcome address.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Virginia Interracial Commission will begin at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport News, when committee reports will be made by Dr. J. M. Ellison, William M. Cooper and Egbert G. Leigh 3d.

With Tennant Bryan of Richmond, newly elected State chairman, presiding, talks will be made by Dr. Fred M. Alexander of the State Department of Education, Dr. L. P. Jackson of Virginia State College, William H. Barnes, Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, and others.

Music by the Huntington High School Glee Club will open the afternoon session, after which Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the News Leader, will speak on "Higher Education for Virginia Negroes."

Other speakers during the day will be Major Raymond Bottom, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; B. G. James, Mayor of Newport News; Dr. E. L. Fox, J. B. Woodward, general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and Ashton Dovell, speaker of the House of Delegates. George A. Kuyper will lead a panel discussion on "What Are the Greatest Aids to Progress of Virginia Negroes and to Interracial Amity?"

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 14, 1939

Co-operation In Interracial Life Is Urged

Leaders of White and Negro Races in Virginia
Speak in Newport News

Peninsula Bureau. Newport News, March 13.—A plea for survival of initiative in a swiftly changing world by Ashton Dovell, speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and addresses by General Manager J. B. Woodward, Jr. of the local shipyard, and Principal L. F. Palmer, of the Huntington Negro High School, featured the concluding session of the 20th annual conference of the Virginia Commission of Interracial Cooperation tonight. The session was switched from St. Paul's parish house to St. Paul's Episcopal Church to accommodate the attendance of about two hundred.

Dovell told the gathering that one's thought on public questions is sacred and not to be trifled or bartered away, and urged that Negroes and whites settle their problems when they may arise by order of the State and intelligent discussion as the Constitution provides. Woodward, "I do not say that they should receive the full proportion of 26 per cent of the funds," he said, "but I do think they ought to receive, through the pressure of this and other groups, as large a percentage of their quota as they can use."

Bottom painted a generally bright future for interracial relationships and progress in Virginia, observing that in this State "the progress of the past gives assurance to the promise of the future that the two races will go forward together;" he also scorned impressions of inferiority of the Negro race, holding that "the Negro's accomplishments are a testimonial to his capacities."

Professor Palmer described the advances Newport News has made in educational facilities for its Negroes since 1919, crediting interracial good will for the progress achieved. Dr. E. L. Fox, of Randolph-Macon College, also spoke on tonight's program. Vice Mayor T. Parker Host extended the city's welcome, and the Huntington High School Glee Club sang several spirituals.

Richmond Editor Speaks
Problems of higher education for Virginia Negroes were discussed at the afternoon session by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Richmond editor, who asserted that too little has been done for the Negroes who want to go into professions, holding that graduate scholarship aid for the Negroes in Virginia is insufficient. Other speakers on the afternoon program included Raymond B. Bottom, local publisher and head of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and Virginia Press Association, who spoke on the conference theme, "Going Forward Together," and George A. Kuyper of the Hampton Institute faculty, who led a panel discussion on the subject of the greatest aids to progress of Virginia Negroes and interracial amity.

Dr. Freeman cautioned against encouraging any but the best-qualified to continue in graduate education for professional pursuits, and he also urged a sane middle course in providing for enlarged higher education facilities, declaring that "we must not be faced with the situation where the General Assembly will have to spend so much on higher education that it would have to stint primary education. He charged that an inequitable situation exists with regard to the funds for land grant colleges, in that Negroes, constituting 26 per cent of the population, receive only 4 per cent of the land grant funds.

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Following the afternoon session several trips were arranged for the visitors, including a tour through the shipyard and visits to the Hampton Institute and Huntington High School.

Fred M. Alexander, of Richmond, superintendent of Negro education in Virginia, told the group at the morning session that the fact that a little more than half of Negroes of school age are attending school in Virginia caused him some concern. He cited an enrollment of only 74 per cent of Negro children and an average daily attendance of but 58 per cent as chief obstacles in the way of the advancement of Negro education, but he observed that considerable progress is being made by the State in the education of Negroes, particularly in the establishment and maintenance of regional high schools, and declared that "I believe we can make progress just as fast as the Negro will take it." He proposed to the group that it seek to build a consciousness among white leaders of the social necessity of educating the Negroes.

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Hall Talks Twice
Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of education, was in attendance and spoke briefly at both morning and afternoon sessions. He reminded the Negroes present that "inequalities such as you have discussed here today exist in our educational system not only for the Negroes, but for white children as well," and asserted that his department is having "the battle of its life" to keep 18 Virginia counties on a nine-month minimum school session.

Other speakers at the morning session included William H. Barnes, principal of the Manassas Regional High School, who described the operation of that institution, and Dr. L. P. Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College, Petersburg, who described the Petersburg Negro Business Association experiment.

Tennant Bryan, of Richmond, chairman of the commission, presided over all three sessions, which were attended by 50 or 60 persons, among them outstanding State figures, both white and Negro, in the field of education and business, who have played active roles in the movement for interracial cooperation.

Objective Program Needed

Journal and Guide - Norfolk Va.
3-25-39

VIRGINIA'S Interracial Commission has for its slogan, "Going Forward Together." Annually the Commission meets, and in a series of discussions covering the whole tangled skein of social and economic disabilities under which we are laboring we are warned, admonished and vaguely ordered to forego any course of procedure that will meet resistance upon the part of those who are responsible for the inequalities of the present order. White friends join with colored leaders in counselling patience and tolerance. The whole thing recalls to mind the words of Rudyard Kipling:

The toad beneath the harrow
knows
Exactly where each tooth-
point goes,
The butterfly upon the road
Preaches contentment to that
toad.

There is no program, no effort that looks toward easing the economic disabilities of the race in Virginia. There was the counsel of wisdom in the words of the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, of Norfolk, in his remarks during one of the panel discussions at the Newport News meeting. Reminding the Interracial Commission of the frequent criticism that the body "does little else than deal in platitudes, exalting love, good will and peace," he told the group that "every single concrete advance in securing justice and equity for Negroes depends upon the willingness of white leaders in places of power to do their part in helping bring public opinion around to a reasonable and fair attitude." Then, referring to what has taken place in Norfolk, he said: "Had it not been for a display of courage on the part of first one and then another set of city officials in helping alter a hostile and militant opinion, Norfolk Negroes would not have had their present high school, municipal bathing beach, or advantageously located hospital." The plea there is for more

stiffness of backbone, in short, more courage—upon the part of those who profess to be sympathetically concerned with the injustices borne by a people who have no voice in political or social control.

"Going forward together" has meant, up to this time, little more than finding out what public sentiment is and going along with it. If the Interracial Commission would reach the determination to set to work upon one attainable objective each year and then map out and follow a forthright course to that end, something good and permanent would follow as a reward of its endeavors.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 12, 1939

A Theme for Education

THE theme for the twentieth annual State conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation is "Going Forward Together." On the program for the conference, which is to be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport News, tomorrow, the question of the higher education of the Negro has been given what seems to be the position of greatest prominence. This is a logical emphasis, and from the discussion at Newport News will come, we hope, some recommendations that will be useful to the State as it plans greater educational opportunity for Negroes.

One goal which the interracial conference might establish, could properly become an objective of the State Department of Education: the consolidation of the resources of the existing schools for the higher education of Negroes in Virginia, under a system by which the State would distribute financial support among them, and at the same time develop a specialized program of training in which each institution would have its distinct sphere of activity. The Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg is the only State-supported college for colored students, although there are more than a half-dozen institutions for the higher education of white students receiving substantial State aid.

Under the present law, the State cannot contribute to the support of any school over which it does not have a large measure of control. If the State is to give its support to Negro institutions of higher learning, other than

Virginia State College, either a change in the law will be necessary, or the schools to be aided will have to be brought measurably under the control of the State Department of Education. If this latter step were taken, it would at once make possible the elimination of much duplication and waste in the education of Negroes in Virginia.

There is no reason why, with the limited educational resources now available to colored students, there should be, for example, one course in tailoring and dry cleaning and pressing at Hampton Institute, and another course in the same subject at Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg. Instead, it would be better to offer some other course at Petersburg, and let colored students go to Hampton for their training in tailoring.

Virginia Union University, has strong academic courses. This Richmond school might become the State center for the undergraduate training of Negroes, while Virginia State College at Petersburg might be converted into a graduate school. If this were done, there would still be Hampton and St. Paul's Industrial School at Lawrenceville, to carry on the program of vocational and industrial education for Negroes. The Virginia Theological Seminary and College for Negroes at Lynchburg could be included in the system we propose, although this is not now an accredited school.

The scheme of Negro education here outlined would offer dividends in a greatly improved body of Negro citizenship, and in a greatly increased economic productiveness of Negro effort.

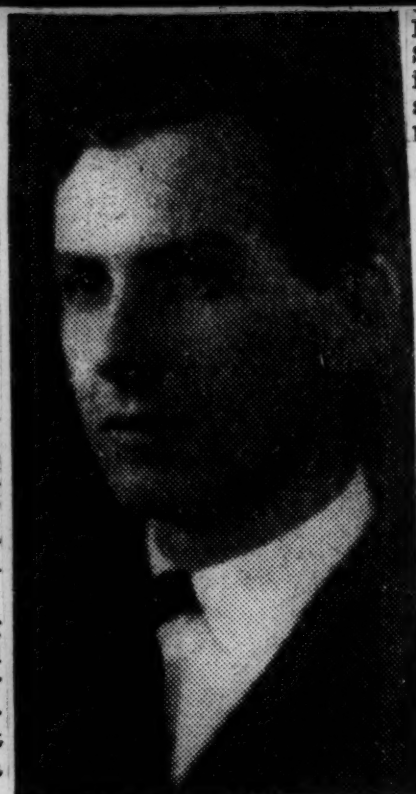
Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 1, 1939

Racial Group To Convene On March 13

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation will hold its twentieth annual State conference March 13 at Newport News—and for the first time since its organization a new chairman, D. Tennant Bryan of Richmond, will preside over the meeting.

Mr. Bryan, recently elected at an executive committee meeting of the commission, succeeds the late Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College, who served 20 successive years as head of the commission. Announcement was made yesterday that the young Richmond civic leader had accepted the chairmanship.

Mr. Bryan, an official of the Richmond News Leader, is presi-



—Dementi Photo.

Tennant Bryan Succeeds Dr. Blackwell

dent of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association and active in other civic and welfare movements. He has been prominent in funds-raising and other work of the Richmond Community Fund.

A highlight of the meeting of the commission next week will be a panel discussion on "What Are the Greatest Aids to Progress of Virginia Negroes and to Interracial Amity?" George Kuyper will be chairman of this discussion and there will be six other panel speakers.

Dr. Freeman on Program

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, newspaper editor and historian, will speak on "Higher Education of Negroes."

Other speakers at the morning, afternoon and night sessions will include Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates; Dr. J. Churchill Gibson, Richmond minister and chairman of the church co-operation committee; Dr. B. L. Hummel, rural organization specialist of Blacksburg; Dr. J. M. Ellison, chairman of research and surveys.

President Raymond Bottom of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Dr. L. P. Jackson of Virginia State College; Dr. E. I. Fox, chairman of the Caphosic committee; Professor L. F. Palmer of Newport News; Chairman Egbert G. Leigh 3d of finance; Chairman William M. Cooper of the study committee; Dr. Arthur

D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation in Washington and R. C. Haydon and William Shands Meacham, public relations.

The Roots of Discontent

EDITOR'S NOTE: Excerpts from an address delivered by Dr. J. M. Ellison, instructor at Virginia Union University, Richmond, before the regional conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, are reprinted here. The conference was held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., on July 31. Dr. Ellison's subject was: "The Roots of Discontent."

The Negro represents an aspiring and ambitious group, a group in whose fiber are resident unimagined capabilities, and whose potentialities for social, economic, moral and intellectual development and adjustment are beyond the pales of prophecy. Be it clearly understood that it is not the purpose of this discussion to overlook, minimize, condone, or apologize for the many and obvious short-comings of the Negro. On the other hand, however, in any appraisal of him we must in justice, take into account his environment, opportunities, handicaps and problems. All such factors effect him favorably or unfavorably, just as they would any other group similarly placed.

Negroes are not unmindful nor ungrateful of the generous help, sympathetic encouragement, and in many cases, genuine humanitarian interest of white friends both in the North and South. Yet, they are conscious of, and deeply affected by, the many severe and hampering limitations placed upon them. As a rule, Negroes respond quickly and enthusiastically to encouragement, but it is difficult to discourage him. Yet it is not characteristic of the Negro to react maliciously to discouragement.

What then, are the roots of Discontent?

The term "Discontent" is used throughout this paper in the sense of dissatisfied, unhappy, troubled, despairing. It may also include the sense of that attitude to which one comes when he feels cynical, distrustful and would, for a little, revolt. This latter meaning may be when "Discontent" reaches an extreme point.

The term "Roots" is used in the sense of those practices that have developed in, and are part of a bi-racial social system.

By long use, attempted defense barriers and isolation, and segregation, and other means, they become packed and crusted. When they reach this stage they become social patterns. They involve and emphasize the elements of caste, division and separation. These elements in turn, engender misunderstanding, intolerance, and hatred.

I am to speak to you from the point of view of one who understands both by experience, observation, and study, what it means to live under and to be limited by such system; I am to tell you how an oppressed individual feels and what it does to his personality. I am to point out to you what, in my thinking, are those "roots" patterns and practices, that give rise to discontentment. To do this you will permit me to speak frankly, and clearly, and without reservation. I want to do so without passion.

Thwarted ambitions and aspirations breed discontent.

That the Negro is a human being is no longer a controversial question. As such he has legitimate ambitions, longings, and hopes. As a citizen in a democracy that guarantees to all members the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, the Negro aspires to enjoy these inalienable privileges. He is animated by the achievements of the civilization which he has inherited; of which he is a part, and to which he has made his contribution.

What his neighbor across the town or down the road enjoys he wants to enjoy. He desires to cultivate his farm or plot of land and sell his produce at the same market and at the prevailing prices as do other farmers.

Whenever these legitimate ambitions and desires are thwarted and these natural aspirations stifled, whether by legislation, tradition, unwritten law, or hostile attitudes, the Negro is discontented.

Such a reaction is not peculiar to the Negro. It is a human reaction. All people similarly placed would react in the same way. The findings and implications of Behavioristic Psychology are not altogether barren of truth.

All human beings like other forms of life, react to their environment and circumstances according to the nature of the impact of that environment upon them.

The Negro is not such a paragon of excellence that he will always "turn the left cheek when smitten upon the right." It is not strange then, that these thwartings often lead to violence, hatred and disregard for certain statutory enactments called laws.

Injustice before the courts is the second 'Root of Discontent.'

It reaches far down in the social pattern of our bi-racial life of America. It seems that justice for whites and Negroes are two entirely different concepts.

Dr. Guy S. Johnson of Chapel Hill, N. C. in his findings on this question of justice as it obtains in N. C., says: "Even after being sentenced, white people have twice as good a chance for evading execution as Negroes have."

Negroes are unhappy when they know they are insecure and that the law under which they live and are expected to support, does not protect them. They can not respect such a law.

Meager and decreasing economic opportunity make the third root.

In the midst of a civilization of great wealth and plenty, even in normal times, the Negro as a whole has been forced to remain at the bottom of the wage scale in almost every industry. Proverbially, "He is the last to be hired; and the first to be fired."

In practically all southern cities, Negroes are not permitted on the payroll of the municipality which their taxes help to maintain.

Street cleaners, garbage carriers, custodians, and all other forms of municipal service are not open to Negroes. One of the strangest, most unjust wage discriminations I know is that which exists where whites work among Negroes and receive much larger wages for the same service than Negroes with superior training. The school system is an example of this unjust wage discrimination.

Increasing economic insecurity accentuated by unfair competition and unjust discrimination breeds discontent. That discontent is often attended by all or many of the evils common to any groups driven to desperation by hunger, joblessness, and pennilessness.

The Negro does not ask for sympathy, doles, patronage, and compromise. He merely asks for a man's chance and the privilege to



DR. ELLISON

make his own living by the sweat of his brow. While the Negro does not ask for doles, he does expect his share of what the Government is giving so long as such a policy is in force.

Again, discontent arises out of the many statutory enactments and discriminatory practices.

The phrase "Jim Crow," is humiliating and objectionable. We cannot see why any part of a citizenry would refer to another group of its citizenship in terms that reflect upon the personality of that group. To say the least, it is unintelligent, unchristian, and inhuman.

These practices degenerate into the most abominable absurdities.

Any Negro man or woman, under the slightest provocation, is likely to receive absurd and unjust treatment.

The practice of magnifying the Negroes' weaknesses is a fifth root.

There is no practice that humiliates, discourages and breeds a feeling of unrest among Negroes more than the persistent custom of magnifying his vices and weaknesses. Some few months ago a study was made of the moral conditions of a certain number of selected cities of the country. Richmond stood very low.

Of course, the ratio of Negro to white was alarmingly high, particularly so when we realize that the Negro population is about two-thirds of that of the white. Unfortunately there was no reference

made to the comparative facilities under which the two groups live. The comparison is unfair and the picture not altogether true.

The Negro girl is unprotected by the law, economic and social circumstances make her the prey not only to the lust of men of her own race, but to the men of other races; educational provision for her guidance in moral and ethical stability is woefully limited. Until last fall, the one high school in Richmond had to run on double

shift—from eight until twelve, and from one until four.

Think of those children, many of whose mothers were forced to work until late in the night—they are exposed to all kind of moral hazards and temptations. Until three or four years ago, there were no playgrounds or recreational centers in Richmond for Negro children.

When we realize what the Negro girl is exposed to, how little she is protected, how little is done for her and how deep-seated the sentiment is against her; even where it ought to be strongly in her favor, it is nothing less than a miracle that so many of them do maintain their virtue and moral poise.

These experiences of Negroes which I have attempted to point out are the bases for discontent and a developing bitterness. There was a time when he turned to religion for refuge, hope and stability till "the storm was overblown," but his white brother who thwarts his legitimate ambitions, denies him protection, justice and economic opportunity, is also very religious.

Thus, there is an increasing tendency now to flout religion.

Once the Negro placed great hope in education, but that too has largely failed to relieve his oppression.

Once again, the Negro revived his spirit of patriotism, and renewed his allegiance to "Old Glory," the flag, and the principles of democracy only to find the hopes built thereupon blasted when the World War closed.

For many the unanswered question, and for still others the unanswered question is: "To whom shall we go? Where shall we find refuge?"

My friends, I have come, not to condemn, but to plead. Personally, I am not bitter. I still believe in God and in the essential goodness of man and the universe. Somehow I believe the principles of righteousness, fair play, justice, human brotherhood will eventually tri-

umph.

That is the gospel I preach to my despairing people, in whose behalf I am pleading. I am asking that you be tolerant to your judgment, human in your administration of justice and sympathetic in your distribution of economic opportunity.

Already, I believe a better day has dawned. Your permitting me to speak to you as frankly as I have is a sign. I am greatly encouraged at the many fine editorials that are appearing in our southern daily papers in which editors dare to speak for justice. It is refreshing to know and feel the spirit of men like Mr. Virginius Dabney, Dr. Douglass Freeman, and Mr. Jaffe of Norfolk; Dr. Jackson Davis; Dr. Arthur D. Wright; Mr. Tenant Bryan, and scores of others whose names time forbids me to mention.

Gentlemen, you are the molders of thought; by you, and through you, the principles of democracy must prevail, and every citizen made secure and happy. When white leadership unitedly and fearlessly—in the church, in education, in government, in social reform, in industry, and through the medium of the press—speak out for justice and righteousness, we shall have it.